THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 308.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1851. PRICE 6d.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE THIRTEENTH AUTUMNAL MEETING will be held in NORTHAMPTON, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, and Three following Days.

On MONDAY EVENING, the PREPARATORY MEETING for PRAYER will be held, and an ADDRESS be delivered by the Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN, B.A., of Clapham.

In the FORENOONS of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, MEETINGS for CONFERENCE will be held. The Chair to be taken by the Rev. JOHN KELLY, of Liverpool, at Half-past Nine o'Clock precisely. The CONFERENCE on WEDNESDAY MORNING will be devoted to a consideration of the subject of the Congregational Board of Education, and its claims on the support of our Churches. During the Morning Sitting of THURSDAY, a PAPER will be read by the Rev. JOHN STOUGHTON, of Kensington, on the Life and Labours of the Rev. Dr. Doddridge.

On TUESDAY EVENING, a PUBLIC MEETING in favour of British Missions will be held.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held for the Illustration and Enforcement of Congregational Principles in Connexion with the Union.

Sir WILLIAM LOWTHROP, of Hull, will take the Chair at the Public Meetings.

On THURSDAY EVENING, the ANNUAL SERMON will be preached by the Rev. Dr. RAFFLES, of Liverpool.

The Evening Services will commence at Half-past Six o'Clock.

GEORGE SMITH, } *Secs.*
W. STERN PALMER, }

SINGING FOR SCHOOLS, HOMES, AND CONGREGATIONS.

TWO LECTURES on the TONIC SOL-FA Method of teaching to Sing will be delivered in the large Theatre of the Aldersgate Institute, Aldersgate-street, by the Rev. JOHN CURWEN. The First—on Tuesday, the 21st inst.—will show the bearing of this method on the moral improvement of schools and families; and the second—on Thursday, the 23rd,—will exhibit the great facilities it offers to congregations. Both the Lectures will be illustrated by members of the Tonic Sol-fa Classes, in Moral Pieces, Hymn Tunes, and Anthems, and by the audience itself, in various exercises. The Lectures will commence at Seven o'clock.

The admission will be by ticket, obtainable, without charge, at Messrs. WARD and CO.'s, Paternoster-row.

There is no pledge that room will be left, even for ticket-holders, without early attendance.

THE YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION in aid of the Baptist Missionary Society, will hold its ANNUAL MEETING on TUESDAY EVENING next, October 14th, in the Mission Library, 33, Moorgate-street, at Eight o'clock.

W. H. WATSON, Esq., will take the Chair; and the Revs. C. M. Birrell, of Liverpool; Isaac New, of Birmingham; Wm. Walters, of New Park-street, and other ministers, will address the meeting.

The attendance of all Young Persons is requested.

PRIVATE TUITION.

A GENTLEMAN, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, of liberal principles, receives a few Pupils as Day-Scholars for instruction in Classics and Mathematics, and French and Italian if required. He will also attend to the instruction of any Gentleman, whatever his age, whose education may have been retarded or neglected. Two Young Gentlemen only, under Fourteen years of age, are received as Boarders. The situation is airy and healthy, and well adapted for a boy in weak health, as he would be treated in every way as a member of the family.

Address, A. Z., Post-office, Shepherd's-bush, London.

WANTED, about 45 years of age, by a Nonconformist, a suitable companion for his three Children, who would consider good society and the comforts of home an adequate compensation, or a permanent residence for them in a quiet family, under the care of an intelligent matron, in one of the midland counties. Address, with full particulars, to "W. Y." Post-office, Burton-on-Trent.

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WILLIAM SPRAGUE invites attention to his IMPROVED PORTABLE SERAPHINES, at 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 16 Guineas each. Also, his UNIQUE FOLDING SERAPHINE, of the following very small dimensions:—Height, 12 inches; width, 26 inches; depth, 12 inches;—a very useful Instrument for Schools, &c., from Seven Guineas each.

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Several Cheap Second-hand FINGER-ORGANS: also, a very fine-toned BARREL ORGAN, playing twenty Psalm and Hymn Tunes, well adapted for a Place of Worship, price £50, cost £150.

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For Fatherless Children under Eight years of age, without distinction of Sex, Place, or Religious Connexion.

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Subscriptions most thankfully received.

DAVID WILLIAMS WIRE, }
THOMAS W. AVELING, } Hon. Secs.

N.B.—All communications, subscriptions, and Post-Office orders, to be addressed to Mr. John Cuzner, Sub-Secretary, at the Office, 32, Poultry.

NEW PARK-STREET CHAPEL, SOUTHWARK.

THE Recognition of the Rev. William Walters, as Pastor over the church assembling in the above Chapel, will take place on THURSDAY, OCTOBER the 16th, 1851.

In the Afternoon, at half-past Two, the Rev. C. M. BIRRELL, of Liverpool, will address the Minister; the Rev. J. ANGUS, M.A., President of Stepney College, will offer the Recognition Prayer; and the Rev. J. ALDIS will address the Church.

In the Evening, at half-past Six, the service will be introduced by the Rev. F. A. COX, D.D., LL.D. and the Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL, M.A., will preach to the congregation. Several of the neighbouring ministers will take part in the services of the day.

Tea will be provided in the schoolroom; Tickets, 1s. each, to be had at the close of the afternoon service.

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13, Pancras-lane (one door from Queen-street), Cheapside.

MRS. MILES respectfully informs her friends that she has fitted up her house for the accommodation of Commercial Gentlemen and Visitors, and hopes that the arrangements made for their comfort will ensure a continuance of their favours.

The house is quiet and airy, situated half-way between Bow Church and the Mansion-house, and within a minute's walk of the stands for omnibuses to the Railway Stations and all parts of the Metropolis.

TERMS—Bed & Breakfast, 3s. 6d. per day.

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On the 1st of October, price 3s., No. XXXVIII. of the

BRITISH JOURNAL of HOMŒOPATHY. Published quarterly. Edited by Drs. DRYSDALE, RUSSELL, and DUDGEON.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:—Lectures on the History of Medicine, by Dr. Scott—Address at the Second Homœopathic Congress, by Dr. Russell—Inquiry into the Truth of Homœopathy, by Mr. Sharp—On Syphilitis and Perityphilitis, by Dr. Hofrichter—The Persecution of the Homœopathists—Clinical Notes, by Professor Henderson—Scirrhus of the Lungs, by Dr. Black—Dr. Madden on the Physical Action of Homœopathic Medicines.—Reviews: Medical Intelligence, including an Account of the English, French, and German Congresses of this year, and a full Description of the Ceremony of the Inauguration of Hahnemann's Statue at Leipzic.

London: Highley and Son, 32, Fleet-street.

Now ready,

THE WESTMINSTER and FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. CX. and XCV. for OCTOBER.

1. Western Africa.
2. Marlborough and the Reign of Queen Anne.
3. Reason and Faith.
4. Newman's Political Economy.
5. Gregory of Nazianzum.
6. Process and Pleading.
7. Decisive Battles.
8. Life and Immortality.

Correspondence du Comte de Mirabeau; Feldzug von Sennaar; Taka, Baza, and Beni Amer; Eine Frauenfahrt um die Welt; Von Babylon nach Jerusalem; Critical and Miscellaneous Notices.

GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, 5, Paternoster-row.

THE PUBLIC GOOD, for OCTOBER 1st, contains the PORTRAITS and BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES of Humboldt, Daguerre, Arrago, and Dr. Lyon Playfair; also the "Bloomer Costume," with an illustration—The World's Treatment of Reformers—A Sketch of Samuel Bowley—The Music of other Days; a Tale—A Contrast: The Gallows, and the Moral Institutions of the Age—Thomas Carlyle—Public Order, Public Health, Public Inquiry, &c.

On the 1st of November will be published, price 2d., the

PUBLIC GOOD ALMANACK, for 1852. It will contain a mass of valuable matter interesting to all readers and Reformers.

☞ On the 1st of November will be published, price 1d., the

JUVENILE ALMANACK for 1852. It will contain a great quantity of elementary information on the Celestial and Terrestrial phenomena of the Year.

London: J. P. Edwards, 20, Paternoster-row.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.—FOURTH CORRECTED AND IMPROVED EDITION, dated Sept. 15th, with the additions from Sweden, &c., price 1s. 3d.

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THE REFORMER'S ALMANACK and POLITICAL YEAR-BOOK for 1852.

The extensive sale and marked success of this Almanack during the last three years, make it a desirable medium for Advertisements, which are inserted on the following terms:—

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Five lines and under	0	7	6	Half a page . .	1	12	6
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N.B. For a list of agents see Bradshaw's Guide. 6d.

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	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, 1st size	£ 5 10 0	£ 2 18 0
Ditto, 2nd size	7 10 0	3 3 0
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Age.	Payable for whole of Life.	Payable for 21 years.	Age.	Payable for whole of Life.	Payable for 21 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 15 8	2 7 10	34	2 5 7	2 18 6
22	1 16 9	2 9 0	36	2 8 2	3 0 11
24	1 17 7	2 10 1	38	2 11 3	3 3 6
26	1 18 6	2 11 3	40	2 14 9	3 6 4
28	1 19 11	2 12 10	42	2 18 8	3 9 5
30	2 1 6	2 14 6	44	3 3 3	3 12 10
32	2 3 5	2 16 4	46	3 8 5	

A comparison of these premiums with those of other Mutual Offices, will at once shew the immediate advantages secured.

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During the year 1850—

The number of new policies issued has been	592
The sums assured by these, exclusive of annuities	£260,362
And the premiums on new assurances	10,639

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The number of policies issued has been	5,209
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And the accumulated fund exceeds	180,000

These results are the more satisfactory as the Directors have firmly adhered to their rule of allowing no commission to any other than their own recognised official agents.

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Chocolate de Santé fin (Exhibition Quality) per lb.	2s. 0d.	Chocolat Espagnol	4s. 0d.
„ de Santé surfin	2s. 6d.	„ Superfin	5s. 0d.
„ de Santé surfin au Carasque	3s. 0d.	Refraichissant au lait d'Amande	5s. 0d.
Fin à la Vanille	3s. 0d.	„ extra fin	6s. 0d.
Carasque à la Vanille	4s. 0d.	Batons de Santé fin, each	0s. 1d.
Extra fin, à double Vanille (Exhibition Quality)	5s. 0d.	„ à la Vanille	0s. 2d.
„ à triple Vanille	6s. 0d.	Railway Pastilles (¼ lb. boxes)	1s. 0d.

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Currant,	Orange,	Pine-apple,	Almond,	Raspberry Vinegar
Cherry,	Lemon,	Orange-peel,	Cinnamon,	Punch Syrup,
Raspberry,	Gum,	Lemon-peel,	Peppermint,	Noyaux Syrup.

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Set of polished Steel Fire-irons	3	6
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Bronzed and polished Steel Scroll Fender	8	6
Polished Steel Fire-irons, bright pan	5	6
Ornamental Japanned Scuttle and Scoop	4	6
Best Bed-room Fender, and polished Steel Fire-irons	7	0
Two Bed-room Fenders, and Two sets Fire-irons	7	6
Set of Four Block-tin Dish Covers	11	6
Bread Grater, 6d; Tin Candlestick, 9d.	1	3
Tea Kettle, 2s. 6d.; Gridiron, 1s.	3	6
Frying Pan, 1s.; Meat Chopper, 1s. 6d.	2	6
Coffee Pot, 1s.; Colander, 1s.; Dust Pan, 6d.	2	6
Fish Kettle, 4s.; Fish Slice, 6d.	4	6
Flour Box, 8d.; Pepper Box, 4d.	1	0
Three Tinned-iron Saucepans	5	0
Oval Boiling Pot, 3s. 8d.; Set of Skewers, 4d.	4	0
Three Spoons, 9d.; Tea Pot and Tray, 3s.	3	9
Toasting Fork	0	6
	£5	0 0

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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

HOW TO BEGIN THE CAMPAIGN.

WINTER approaches. To all but legislators the holiday season draws to its close. Recreation should fit us for work—a short interval of repose for a longer period of exertion. Winter usually invites to activity. As the evenings lengthen, men who have, or fancy they have, a commission to instruct their fellows in some important but neglected truth, betake themselves, with more or less earnestness, to their vocation, and enter upon the duties and trials of a fresh campaign.

In a week or two, we suppose, the British Anti-state-church Association will recommence those active efforts which summer-time necessarily suspends. We entreat our readers to bear with us in giving utterance to our own deep feelings in reference to this most important movement. We wish it were in our power so to express the yearnings of our heart, the earnestness of our desires, and the firmness of our resolution, as to awaken a fitting response in the bosom of every one of our readers. We fear, however, that this is impossible. Our most vehement pleadings on behalf of the object which engrosses our chief concern, and occupies our daily thoughts, but faintly express, at any time, the deep solicitude which we feel to make our friends participate in our emotions. But now, looking back, as we are compelled to do, upon a year of more than ordinary trial, and forward, as we think we may, to one fraught with issues more eventful than common, we the more lament our own incompetency to set forth those arguments, and to use that persuasive influence which, wielded aright, could hardly fail, we think, of rousing all those who sigh for the emancipation of Christianity from State thraldom, to active, combined, and triumphant effort.

The past year, as we have said, has been one of unwonted trial. The Association to which allusion has been made, has been beset by influences calculated in their very nature to beget discouragement in the hearts of the most hopeful. True, it has never yet faltered in its career, never remitted its exertions, never deviated a hair's breadth from the direct course which it originally marked out for itself. During the past year it greatly enlarged the sphere of its operations, and courageously took upon itself heavier responsibilities. Nor is there any likelihood that it will find itself compelled to retire from the more advanced position which it deliberately took up. But it cannot be concealed that its enterprise has been prosecuted, of late, under circumstances adapted to put faith and hope to a severe test. The diversion of public attention to the Papal question—the temporary and factitious zeal in favour of the Establishment, gendered by the impudent assumptions and imperious bearing of Pio Nono and his conclave of cardinals—the waste of a whole Parliamentary session upon a new bill of pains of penalties—the vague misgivings created in the minds of not a few Dissenters, and the hot haste with which some of the prominent friends of the Anti-state-church Association abandoned for a time their aggressive attitude, to cope with what they regarded as a deadlier foe to religious liberty than the alliance of the Church with the State—all these things have helped to render progress in the direction of our wishes and our hopes, a steep, up-hill, and arduous work. Just at the moment when additional strength was most needed, and might have proved most effective, a portion of that already existing was either withdrawn or virtually paralyzed. Just when opportunity appeared fittest, difference of opinion manifested itself to render that opportunity unavailing. We do not set down all this as so much dead loss—on the contrary, we believe that out of it, in various ways, no slight gain will accrue. But assuredly, it has made the work of the Association, for the time being, more trying and wearisome than usual, has imposed double duty upon some, and has tended to infect all with a temporary feeling of depression. Under such circumstances, it is matter to us of devout thankfulness to God, that the Association has been able not merely to make good its ground, but to push its operations to a much wider extent of surface.

What is to be the character of its next campaign? Common presentiment, as we have already seen, points to an agitated future—a future, which will probably shake all existing institutions to their foundation, and which, peradventure, may rend the walls of the most crazy and tottering down to their very base. Should this be so—should there be a general upheaving of the elements of change—should the forces let loose by continental revolution detach men's minds from their present moorings, and let them drift down the strong current of popular feeling, without sails, helm, or compass to guide their course, then it must be obvious that force of will and settled determination of purpose, will have, as on such occasions they always have had, a powerful advantage over numbers. In the hour of universal bewilderment and confusion, most are inclined to listen to any plan of action which is definitely shaped, obviously timely, and zealously urged. Whether or not such a chance, or, rather, such a providential opening, will be offered, within a little, to the advocates of Christian Willinghood in the maintenance of Christian institutions, time alone will show. But sure we are that possibilities are quite strong enough to enforce upon every thoughtful mind thorough preparation for such an event; and equally sure are we that in case of its non-occurrence, the preparation designed to meet it will answer as good a purpose in some other way. We call our friends, therefore, once more to action. We put it to them whether, having advanced thus far, they will not eagerly combine to move onward yet further. We would fain persuade them to distinguish the present year by putting forth their power to the utmost of their capability, and by their union, energy, and self-sacrifice, at the present time, establish a position of commanding influence for all time to come. Would that we could breathe into their hearts all the significance of that one phrase, "Now, or never!" Would that we could prompt them to vow upon the altar of their principles that they will clear a way for them, *once for all*, to a position of eminence which they can never afterwards forfeit. It is but for them to will, and the thing is done. They have in themselves the power, if they could only be prevailed upon to use it.

Friends of the British Anti-state-church Association! we address you in the language of earnestness, but by no means of despondency. We invite you to give prompt and palpable proof of your confidence in those who conduct its operations, and of your attachment to the object at which it aims. Its usefulness, hitherto, has been more than commensurate with the resources placed at its command. It is now entering upon a critical year of its history. A larger sphere of influence than ever will be open to it. It is for you to delegate to it that power which will make its future operations most effective. It will be able successfully to prosecute its great enterprise just as you are disposed to furnish it with the means of warfare, and to second, in your respective circles, its instructional efforts. If possible, let each one for the ensuing year double the amount of aid he has been wont to contribute to the cause. If not, let him procure the additional aid from those who have hitherto rendered none. In any case, let him determine to do what he is disposed to do AT ONCE. So far as he is concerned, let him see to it that he imposes no needless trouble upon the committee of the Association, and that he burdens their minds with no needless anxiety. SPONTANEITY, LIBERALITY, PROMPTITUDE—let these be our watchwords for the coming year! The campaign thus commenced will not pass over without returning to us a rich reward. The harvest will correspond with the seed-time, and effort will be crowned with success.

CAREFUL IN TRIFLES.

EVERYONE who has read aught of Hindoo mythology will remember with what jealous care the Brahmins, or priests, secluded themselves from the vulgar herd; how, like the Jewish sect of old they took "Pharaoh" for their model, refused to eat and drink with all who were not of their order, and shunned everything that had been polluted by touch of the profane. And yet, strange to say, there was one little bit of catholicity even in this inflexible doctrine, one little touch of nature peeped out that made them no distant relation to the naughty world outside—money was innocuous—that might be transmitted from base pariah to pious priest with perfect impunity; aught else would defile the holy hands of the Brahmin—that never. Remembering these things, can we not draw a fine parallel between the Hindoo priests and those local Brahmins, our rectors and vicars, who, with vigilant jealousy, shun Nonconformist contact, make amusing attempts to ignore our existence, and, in a word, will have nothing to do with us Dissenting pariahs, save taking our money for church-rates? Then even Wesleyan sovereigns chink melodiously; then the silvery sound even of Unitarian shillings can gladden the episcopal ear; nay, so little do they then fear contagion, so completely is love of gentility put out of court by the love of lucre, that the jewelled hand of Mother Church is oft found to close even upon dusty coppers, and, though we cannot but admire the humility which condescends to such small demands, yet, somehow, to one brought up with a thorough English reverence for the institutions of his country, and, consequently, for that most curious of them all, its ecclesiastical establishment, sad and mortifying it is to imagine bishop's mitre and shovel-hat of dean carried round, like the mountebank's cap, for vulgar ha'pence.

Nevertheless, that such is the melancholy fact the history of the past fortnight affords proof. Quoting from the *Birmingham Journal*, we find that Mr. Thomas Weston, an ex-mayor of the town, and a leading member of the Unitarian body, unfortunately having a small garden within the parish of King's Norton, a few miles distant from Birmingham, was charged by the rector thereof with the sum of twopence, the amount of a church-rate due from him on account of the said garden. This sum Mr. Weston conscientiously refused to pay, whereupon he was cited before the magistrates, and an addendum of five shillings and sixpence costs, to be paid within fourteen days, was tacked on to the original twopence. The time allowed for payment having elapsed, and Mr. Weston still proving contumacious, two missionaries of the Church, in the shape of a bailiff and his follower, proceeded to some unfinished building in the neighbourhood belonging to that gentleman, and seized a cart load of bricks and some slates, which were sold shortly afterwards by auction, the five and eightpence distraint and sale expenses deducted from the proceeds, and the surplus returned to Mr. Weston.

Our first emotion after reading the above was one of intense gratitude to the churchwardens of King's Norton for the powerful aid they have given us in our warfare against the beautiful ecclesiastical institution of church-rates; no argument against them could be

more powerful — no proof of their injustice could be more complete than has been furnished by these worthy officials themselves. Anything more suicidal cannot well be imagined. With a simplicity almost child-like, our Church-Achilles betrays the vulnerability of its heel—points out all its weak parts and sore places—and generously assists its adversaries in their attack upon itself. It has long been a matter of wonder to us that churchwardens, for the credit of their Church, are not ashamed of proceeding to such extremities. We wonder that—as has been done in some instances that we are aware of—they do not rather, out of their own pockets, pay the rates of those whom they think likely to refuse payment than be a party to the injustice of compelling it. If the Church would sue in *formâ pauperis*—if with supplicating tone it would point to its dingy surplice and unwhitewashed wall, and say, "See what a sad plight we are in, give us wherewith to remedy it;" then we, its "dear Dissenting brethren," as sometimes it delighteth it to call us, out of the fulness of our generosity might bestow a trifle to make it look respectable; but when with a pompous, "Thus saith the ecclesiastical law, 'Thou shalt pay church-rates,'" when, with pockets bursting with gold, it demands of one man a miserable twopence halfpenny, and of another a beggarly eighteenpence, what can we feel but intense disgust at the meanness of the proceeding? — what can we resolve but that no penny of ours, save through sheer force, and under protest loud and emphatic, shall ever go to the support of a Church we never attend, and in which we have no part?

A Catholic Priest in Guildhall.—Mr. Swift, one of the new sheriffs, being a Roman Catholic, was attended, at the swearing in, by his chaplain, Father Connor, of Islington, in full canonicals—the first time that a Catholic priest has officiated in a civic ceremony since the Reformation.

Archbishop M'Hale in London.—The redoubtable John of Tuam is now in London, and preached on Sunday morning from the steps of the altar of the Roman Catholic Chapel, Rosamon-street, Clerkenwell. He took for his text, the passage (Luke xi. 27, 28), "While Jesus was speaking to the multitude, a certain woman raising her voice from the crowd said unto him, Blessed is the womb that bore thee, and blessed are the breasts that gave thee milk; but he said, Blessed are they who hear the word of God and who keep it." The service for the day was "the rosary of St. Dominick," whom he described as raised up by the Almighty to counteract the infidel and treasonable Albigenses; and as winning for the Christians the battle of Lepanto by his prayers—the Pontiff at Rome simultaneously hearing of the event by supernatural intelligence. A story which produced a still greater sensation among the audience was that of Nestorius, the first to deny the divinity of the Mother of Jesus. "His self-pride had found mastery in his unsound intellect, and unwilling to yield to the collective wisdom of the Catholic Church assembled at Ephesus, he retired, and the Almighty avenged that infidelity by causing his tongue to be eaten out with worms."

The Derby Synod Committee have published a programme of business to be submitted to a meeting on the subject of Diocesan Synods, to be held this day, at Derby. The resolutions pledge the meeting to prayer and perseverance on behalf of "the revival of synodical action;" and they allege "the encouragement received from nearly all persons in official situations" with whom communication has been held, as an additional motive for still pressing on Churchmen "the necessity of Diocesan Synods."

Another Pontifical Letter.—The *Tablet*, of Saturday, publishes the "Allocution of Pope Pius IX., in the short consistory, held on the 5th day of September, 1851." The document is occupied almost exclusively with the affairs of the Church in Spain; mentioning among matters of rejoicing, that the Queen and Government have agreed "to scatter and drive away from their flocks the detestable and dire plague and ruinous evil of *perverse books*." But the last paragraph can point only to England, still, in the geography of the Vatican, at the "ends of the earth;" though, of the ground of the hope expressed, England is quite ignorant:—

Lastly, We inform you that we have directed our efforts to adjust the affairs of the Catholic religion in a distant region (*ad Catholicæ religionis res in longinqua regione componendas*), and that *we entertain great hope that a convention may be entered upon*, which, in accordance with our wishes and yours, may meet the rights, views, and prosperity of the Church; and we would, above all, hope that such an example as this might be speedily followed in all regions of those distant parts, the people whereof we regard with a special affection of charity in the Lord, that thus those very many and great evils might altogether be averted, with which in some regions of those parts especially the Immaculate Spouse of Christ is, to the very great sorrow of our heart, afflicted and harassed. And here we cannot refrain from vehemently congratulating those venerable brothers, and giving to them the praises they have merited, and which are due to them, who, although placed there in a very painful position, nevertheless fail not by their episcopal zeal and firmness strenuously to maintain the cause of the Church, and fearlessly to defend its rights, and anxiously to watch over the salvation of their beloved flocks.

Dulwich College. — The parishioners of St. Saviour's, Southwark—one of four parishes interested—have resolved, in vestry, to apply to Parliament for an act remedying the gross abuses of this institution; the Archbishop of Canterbury having made no effectual interference. Founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Edward Alleyne, for the education of twelve poor boys, its income has gradually risen from £800 to £8,000 a-year, which is now divided among thirty persons, whose benefit was evidently never contemplated by the donor.

St. David's College.—A number of Welsh and Herefordshire M.P.'s, church dignitaries, justices of the peace, forty-two rectors, vicars and incumbents, and twenty curates of the dioceses of St. David's and Llandaff, have put forth the following "protest" against a statement of the Archdeacon of Cardigan:—

We, the undersigned, having read a statement by the Archdeacon of Cardigan, in a letter addressed to Sir B. Hall, and published first in the *Times*, and since in the *Evening Mail*, of August 18, that he conscientiously believes St. David's College "to have been a blight and curse upon the spiritual and intellectual energies of the Principality, and to have been the slaughter-house of the rising talent of his country;" and being fully persuaded that the College has already conferred very great benefits upon the Church in South Wales, by raising the character and promoting the intellectual improvement of its clergy; and that it is capable of rendering still greater services to the Principality at large, if it be duly supported; do hereby declare our conviction, that this opinion of the archdeacon is entirely groundless and without foundation.

We are well aware that within the Principality no injury can arise to the College by any such expression of the archdeacon's sentiments, for there the evils of the system of clerical education pursued before the establishment of the College are justly appreciated; but in order to prevent any ill consequences which may result from such a statement in other quarters, we deem it advisable to meet it by a positive denial.

The Wesleyan Reformers have held two great meetings during the week—one in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, the other in the Concert Hall, Liverpool. At both the Revs. J. Everett, T. Rowland, W. Burnett, with Messrs. W. Marston, and Cozen Hardy, were the speakers; and the proceedings were very enthusiastic.

Gorham v. Exeter.—From a list privately circulated of contributions to the Brampford Speke fund, for defraying the expenses incurred by the Rev. Mr. Gorham in this celebrated cause, we learn that the total expenses of the contest were £3,604 7s. 8d., and the total contributions £3,857 9s. 10d., leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of £253 2s. 2d. The auditors, in presenting their statement, observe, "We have no hesitation in paying the balance of £253 2s. 2d. into the private account of Mr. Gorham." —*Essex Standard*.

The "Sisterhood" formerly settled at St. Barnabas, Knightsbridge, under Mr. Bennett, and latterly resident in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, were publicly received in a body into the Roman Catholic Church at Islington, on Sunday evening last.

Several of the Bishops are suffering from illness. Oxford is travelling on the Continent in search of health; Bath and Wells is reported to be in a precarious state; and Gloucester is compelled to delegate his annual visitation to the Chancellor of the diocese.

The Holy Orders Controversy.—The "London Union on Church Matters" has attempted to draw out the Bishop of London in opposition to his Primate by fishing up from the "Three Sermons on the Church," published by Dr. Blomfield in 1842, the declaration that, in the opinion of true Churchmen, the Apostles never thought that "there could be a *Church* without a *bishop*, nor that any persons should claim authority to minister the word and sacraments, who had not been ordained by a bishop." In reply to a letter from one of "the Union," the bishop avows that his opinion is unchanged; and the extract is therefore flourished by the Puseyite organs in the face of the Archbishop and the Evangelicals.

The Rev. Charles Walter Bagot, Rector of Castle Rising, in the county of Norfolk, and one of the sons of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, has been appointed to the office of Chancellor of the diocese, vacant by the resignation of the Hon. and Rev. W. Towry Law.

Church-rates.—A circular has been addressed by the Secretary of State to the churchwardens and overseers throughout the kingdom, requesting the following returns:—I. Number of church-rates required, made, or refused, from Easter 1833 to Easter 1851; specifying further—first, the amount in pounds of such rate; second, the amount assessable to the poor-rate, so far as the time can be ascertained; thirdly, the population of the city or borough, according to the census of 1851. II. The suits and other legal proceedings (describing the same) which have followed the refusal of church-rates.—The returns are required in compliance with a resolution of the House of Commons.

John Bodle, aged 86, and Jane, his wife, aged 96, are now living on Sydenham Common, Kent. He possesses a donkey aged 26, and all three were born on the common. Their united ages are 208 years, and the old man, free from want or the prospect of ending his days in a poor-law union, walked the other day to Greenwich police-court to prove a service of a legal notice.

Sheridan was persecuted by an elderly twaddler of the fair sex. He escaped her by maintaining that the weather was too bad to go out; and when she caught him returning from a walk, and accused him of inconsistency, "It cleared up," he said, "enough for one, but not for two."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Oswestry.—On Thursday, the 25th ult., the Rev. James Matheson, B.A., was publicly set apart to the pastorate of the congregation assembling in the Old Chapel. The services were commenced by reading the Scriptures and prayer, by the Rev. E. Hill, of Castle Gates Chapel, Shrewsbury; after which, the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Belgrave Chapel, Leeds, delivered an exposition of Congregational principles. Mr. Davies, one of the deacons, read an interesting account of the origin of the church, the founder of which was the Rev. Rowland Nevet, who was ejected from the parish church of Oswestry on St. Bartholomew's day, 1662. Soon after his ejectment, he became chaplain to a Mrs. Baker, of Sweeney-hall, near Oswestry, where a room was fitted up by that lady for the use of herself and family, and a few pious people, who had left the parish church with their pastor. He died in the year 1675, and was buried at Moreton Chapel. Some members of the Baker family, and a few others of this little congregation of Christians, were buried in the grounds at Sweeney. The late T. N. Parker, Esq., had the spot fenced out, and several of the monuments over the graves are remaining to this day. Mr. Nevet was succeeded by the Rev. James Owen; and, in 1692, the members of the church, with their minister, removed from Sweeney to worship in a house now known as the Butchers' Arms Inn, in Arthur-street, Oswestry. Mr. Matheson read a statement, setting forth the principal elements of his faith as a Christian, and his purposes and convictions as a pastor. A public dinner was provided in the afternoon; at which addresses were delivered by Professor Godwin; by William Cripps, Esq., of Nottingham; the Revs. D. Morgan, of Llanfyllin; J. Harsant, of Basingbourne; T. B. Sainsbury, B.A., of Finchingfield; J. Griffiths, of Blodwell; E. Hill, of Shrewsbury; and also by Joseph Cripps, Esq., of Manchester; Mr. S. Roberts, and Mr. W. Hughes, of Oswestry. In the evening a charge was delivered to the minister by Professor Godwin, of New College, London. The services were concluded on Sunday, the 28th, when two sermons were preached by the Rev. Alfred J. Morris, of Holloway.

Ellesmere, Salop.—Anniversary services in connexion with the Independent chapel in this town were held on the 28th and 29th ult. On the Sunday two sermons were preached by the Rev. William Thorp, of Shrewsbury, to crowded congregations; and the collections were liberal. On the afternoon of Monday, between 300 and 400 persons sat down to tea in the large room of the Bridgwater Arms. The Rev. B. W. Evans, pastor of the church, took the chair at the public meeting. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. William Hodges, Frankton; William Gwillim, Primitive Methodist; D. W. Evans, Market Drayton; and W. Thorp. The choir in connexion with the chapel performed between the speeches a selection of vocal music.

Sheffield.—On Sunday (the 28th ult.) two sermons were preached by the Rev. Samuel M'All, of Nottingham, at Mount Zion Independent chapel; and, on the following Tuesday evening, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Newman Hall, of Hull. The collections, amounting to upwards of £40, were for the purpose of defraying the ground-rent and interest of the remaining debt upon this place of worship. There has also been an expense incurred of £50 for repairs, cleaning, and two new windows of stained glass, which sum has been liquidated by the voluntary effort of individual members of the church.

Waterloo-road Chapel.—On Monday evening (the 29th ult.) a meeting was held at the Waterloo-road Chapel, for the purpose of presenting the Rev. J. Branch with a handsome testimonial on his leaving the above place of worship for the pastorship of the Independent Chapel, Church-street, Blackfriars-road. Two purses were presented to him—one from the ladies containing nearly £100. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. J. Sherman, of the Surrey Chapel, and addressed by several ministers and friends.

Surrey Mission.—The autumnal meeting of the Surrey Mission Society was held yesterday week at Guilford. The Rev. James Hill preached in the morning, and the public meeting was held in the evening. W. Haydon, Esq., presided. The Revs. J. L. Bright, J. Hill, A. E. Lord. H. L. Byrnes, S. Percy, with R. Ashton and J. M. Soule, the secretaries, advocated the claims of the society. The Revs. R. Bromfield, A. Turner, J. Morgan, and Evan Davies, took part in the various services of the day.

Wallaston, near Wellingborough.— Mr. Victor Herschell, a Christian Israelite, and one of the brothers of the Rev. R. H. Herschell, of John-street Chapel, Edgeware-road, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Independent church and congregation here, and entered upon his stated labours on the 19th ult.

Tavistock.—A numerously-attended tea-meeting of the church and congregation of Brook-street Chapel, in this town, was held on Wednesday evening last, to take leave of their late minister, the Rev. John Lockwood, B.A., and to welcome the Rev. Edwin Straker, late of the Lancashire Independent College, who has become their pastor. Addresses were delivered by the late and present pastors, and by the Rev. W. Jackson, of Okehampton; John Rundle, Esq., late M.P. for the borough; Alfred Rooker, Esq., of Plymouth; John Flamank, Esq.; and Samuel Carter, Esq., of Tavistock. A massive silver inkstand was presented to Mr. Lockwood, from the officers and teachers of the Sunday School, with an appropriate address, signed by 70

persons. It was also announced, that in the afternoon of the day, a purse of gold had been privately presented. Mr. Lockwood's health requiring a more bracing climate than that of Devonshire, he removes to Cheetham-hill, Manchester.

CHUDLEIGH, DEVON.—Very animating educational services have been held at the Independent Chapel of this town.

FROME.—The Rev. Daniel Anthony, B.A., late of Fenby, having accepted the unanimous invitation of the Independent church assembling at Zion Chapel, commenced his labours there on Sunday, the 28th ult.

GALLOWAY.—A splendid pulpit Bible and psalm-book has been presented to the Rev. James Pullar, of the United Presbyterian Church, Glenluce, Wigtonshire, Galloway, Scotland, from an anonymous friend in Edinburgh, who was privileged, for a short time, to sit under his very able and efficient ministry. This new token of respect (in addition to several others recently received), is a fresh testimony of the estimation in which he is held.—*From a Correspondent.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

RUSSIAN ABSOLUTISM AND RELIGIOUS PROGRESS IN EUROPE

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The Emperor of Russia had a remarkable conversation with the Catholic bishops of Poland in 1849, just before he sent his barbarous hordes into Hungary to save the falling House of Hapsburg. The head of European absolutism feared a Polish insurrection if his armed slaves were beaten by the Hungarian army of liberty, and he was therefore most anxious to secure the services of the Catholic clergy of Poland, and through their agency the blind obedience of the Catholic people. He promised to protect their creed, which he said was endangered in the west of Europe. Amongst other things, the Russian despot remarked to the bishops:—"These innovators are the greatest insurrectionists. They have invented a new Catholic creed. Faith has disappeared in the West; the true faith lives only in Russia. All disturbances and revolutions have their cause only in the deficiency of faith. I shall lend, therefore, all my aid to check this flood of infidelity and insurrection." Though the ill-famed kiss which Nicholas gave to the Pope during his stay in Rome, and which certainly was not in the spirit of Schiller's fraternal sentiment—

> "Seid umschlungen Millionen
> Diesen Thuss der ganzen Welt,"
> (Be embraced, ye millions all,
> This one kiss to all the world,)

announced to Europe the league between the heads of absolutism and Jesuitry, even the above-mentioned words, and still more the deeds of the Northern autocrat since 1849, gave corroborative proof of its existence. Should any one still question the holy alliance between Cossackism and Popery, the late ominous events in the centre of Europe, the suppression of the Reformation, and the abolition or nullification of the constitutions of Austria and Prussia, must, I should think, settle all doubt for ever. It was the Jesuitico-Russian party who, through their organ, *Die Kreuzzeisung*, or "the cross-emblazoned journal of that holy alliance," hounded on the Russian ministry to suppress the Free Congregations, and sweep away every vestige of them; it was the Hapsburg dynasty, notoriously moved by the same evil influence, that abrogated the Austrian constitution. They who are unacquainted with the fundamental ideas and principles of the Free Congregations may feel astonishment that the Emperor of all the Russias should deem it necessary to threaten to send his Cossack hosts to put down a band of religious reformers. A noble enterprise truly! The riddle is, however, easily solved. The instinct of Nicholas found out that spiritual slavery is the sure basis of a political yoke, and that a nation intellectually blighted by castes of privileged priests, with their dead-letter creed and forms, and whose free religious thought is condemned as a sin against God and a sacrifice to the devil, is an easy prey. Now the Greek and Catholic Churches have the identical tenets of the Pagan Christianity of Asia. Their common fundamental doctrine is the moral and intellectual incapacity and perversion of man, and their very first moral law is a blind obedience to prelates, popes, and princes, as the vicegerents of God on earth. The Pope and the Czar are, by principle as well as interest, natural allies against all free nations and all efforts for the improvement of mankind. Protestantism, on the other hand, being a growth of the European mind, three centuries ago cast off much of the Pagan spirit of this Asiatic creed, and opened, by the doctrine that man can raise himself without priestly mediation to God, the free path to religious progress and a nobler knowledge of the Creator. The Free Church of Germany, building on the conquered ground of Protestantism, abjured *all* Asiatic and despotic forms of Christianity, and with them *all* hierarchy and priestcraft. It declares humanity to be an issue of God—an image of the Divine ideal. Its very first tenet proclaims the unfettered dignity of, and its first moral precepts enjoins a sacred respect for, this dignity in man. It inculcates a love which is begotten by a recognition of the equal rights of all; and it is manifest that nations arrived at this advanced stage of spiritual knowledge must consider it a *religious* duty to resist all efforts of despots, princes or priests, to trample on their native liberties. The Czar, who has been kept well informed by his agents of the principles of the new Reformation, and who must have observed that they are the intellectual property of the larger part of the refined of all civilized nations, had some reason to fear them as dangerous to the rule of the knout, and termed this superior creed of the West, the "flood of infidelity."

We might smile at the bombast of the Czar and at his championship of Popery, did we not know that there was among *all* nations of Europe a powerful organization of priests, whose interest it is to keep the people, and especially the youth, in intellectual slavery. They prepare the way for Russian despotism. Cossackism would never have succeeded in penetrating so far into civilized Europe if there had not been a privileged caste of priests to keep down the national intellect, and to put out, as far as it lies in them, the divine spark, *reason*. In this way only could the formidable threat of the Czar be partially carried out, and it will be still more if we do not offer an earnest and effective resistance. Russia is now paramount in the centre of Europe, and Russian diplomacy, in league with the Austrian, rules in Naples, and stirs up dissensions in Ireland. Indeed, this is a crisis in the affairs of Europe, and if we would not be a prey to barbarism, it is our bounden duty to help the regeneration of the nations. For, not till Western Europe has cast off the fetters of its hierarchies, can we safely defy the Czar and his arrogant pretensions.

Three centuries ago England accomplished an historical mission of religious progress, and her present struggles with Popery prove that her religious mission in the nineteenth century is not less important. The state of Ireland shows the necessity of again unfurling the banner of religious liberty in England, and of aiding the struggles against Popery throughout the world. This is no time for delay, for the enemies of mankind are active, and darkness and slavery follow their track.

I think it here necessary to direct attention to two prevailing errors, which unhappily divide the forces of Protestantism, and of all friends of humanity, in their efforts against Popery; divisions turned to profitable account by the Jesuits. I mean the erroneous notion of toleration, and of the principles of religious liberty. In the commencement of the Papal aggression controversy it was argued, on the continent as well as in England, that a religious toleration of Catholicism requires that the Pope should rule freely over the Roman Catholics of England, and appoint bishops at will. Cardinal Wiseman, in his appeal, declared that if the principle of religious liberty is to be a verity in England, the Pope, as the spiritual head of English Catholics, must have the right to carry out his hierarchy in all its completeness. It is, however, notorious that the Church of Rome proclaims itself to be the only pathway to salvation, and that it anathematizes all who dissent from its doctrines. Every Roman bishop is even bound by oath to persecute all such persons as heretics, and to bring them back, by every sort of compulsion, to the pale of his Church. Is toleration quietly to permit the cruelties, the persecutions, the intellectual despotism of this hierarchy and its dogma, that the aim sanctifies the means? Does toleration mean the sufferance of Jesuitical craft and violence? Is the law which insures religious liberty to one sect to authorize it to oppress the religious liberty of all the others? Religious toleration is the recognition and respect of every sincere and independent religious conviction. The recognition of equal religious rights is its result. As soon as a church fails to recognise these equal rights, it violates the first principle of religious freedom. This has been the uniform characteristic of the Church of Rome, when unchecked by the supreme power of the State. The persecutions of the Free Church in Germany need only be referred to as a case in point. If religious liberty is to be understood as Cardinal Wiseman claims it for Popery in England, it would give with one hand what it takes with the other. It would be tantamount to a law which should permit to English subjects, as a consequence of their personal liberty, to keep slaves—or, as a result of free-trade, in time of peace to equip privateers. Catholic bishops are, by virtue of their oath, ecclesiastical privateers. Such a doctrine of religious liberty would even involve the toleration of a church which might deem it a duty to sacrifice all those who dissent from it as victims on its altars. Every liberty, however, finds its legitimate limits and its inherent power in the moral system of the age from which it sprang.

Popery, in its very essence, is opposed to religious liberty, based as it is on the principle of a blind obedience. The Pope only has religious liberty within the Catholic Church. It is both falsehood and hypocrisy on the part of the Roman hierarchy to pretend that they are animated by a desire to procure a larger measure of religious liberty for the Catholics of England and Ireland. They would have best proved their sincerity by divesting themselves of their own privileges within the pale of their church, by ceasing to treat the Catholic laity as dependent minors, without religious rights, and by permitting them, like the first Christian communities, to choose their pastors, to determine their confession of creed, free from dictation, to regulate the worship, and to administer the property of the church as their own. This view of religious liberty does not involve that I should advocate the revival of the oppressions and injuries to which the Catholics of England were subjected in former times. I only oppose the spiritual despotism which Popery exercises both within and without the Catholic Church. Having been a Catholic priest myself, I had ample opportunities of learning what craft and practices were employed by the Catholic clergy to keep the laity, and especially the youth, in slavish subserviency. But because I deemed it a moral suicide and a crime to suffer myself to be used as an instrument for the degradation of my fellow-men, I broke the yoke. For that reason, I know that there is a great difference between the Catholic hierarchy and laity. Ask an intelligent Catholic layman if he approves of the cruelties and heretic persecutions of the Catholic clergy? and he will tell you that there is a distinction to be made between Catholicism and priestly Jesuitism. I am also convinced, that the intelligent portion of the English Catholics discern the designs of Cardinal Wiseman, and of his superiors in propaganda, and that they know and feel that they can gain nothing from them. Their patriotism will, doubtless, prevent their being used to bring Popery and Russian absolutism into England. Many, I venture to hope, will, as in Germany, obey the call of the new Reformation, and form free congregations independent of Rome and priestcraft.

The ascendency of Popery against the progress of religious knowledge, mainly depends on its perfect organization throughout the globe, and on its ability, wherever a religious movement appears, to bring to bear on that one point all the Catholic power of the world to crush it. To oppose it with success, all religious communities and intellectual powers which consider it as the root of spiritual evil, must concentrate their energies throughout the world against it. This union can be based without respect to differences of creed upon general principles. Pre-eminently qualified for the attainment of this great purpose, will be those religious communities which recognise perfect religious freedom, active love, and unchecked religious progress, as fundamental points of their creed. The presiding committee of the Free Congregations of Europe and America, now in London, has taken steps in the United States of America for the accomplishment of this object. May no one tarry who can now discern the present dangerous position of Europe. May we learn to unite our powers, and we shall yet be able to break the power of Popery and hierarchy, though they triumphantly exult on the approaching downfal of Protestantism in England, and so raise an impenetrable barrier against the barbarism of Russia in an intellectual and moral regeneration of nations.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHANNES RONGE.

Lower Mount Cottage, Lower Heath, Hampstead,
October 4, 1851.

POOR STUDENTS AND RICH COLLEGES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—I find it stated in a late number of the *Weekly News*, that Bishop Monk, whose name has lately been so much before the public, was formerly a sizar of Trinity College, Cambridge. I cannot believe, even on the authority of the *Weekly News*, that so haughty a person as he was considered at the University after he emerged from obscurity, could have endured so humble a position for a period of about 18 months—the time it must be undergone before a scholarship can be obtained. I cannot but consider it a libel on that excellent father in God, who is candid enough to profess that "he knows nothing of moral obligations;" and who pockets the property of the Church after having expresely disclaimed all intention of "acting so very"—dirty (I suppose, at least, that was the word omitted or erased in his celebrated letter to the Church Commissioners)—"a part." It is unfortunate for bishops, as for less "honourable men," that *litera scripta manet*. It is also unlucky that a bishop should be so ignorant of arithmetic as (like Bishop Monk) to return his income, including a *commendam* of £1,700 a-year, at only £3,126, when in fact, it was £7,282! The Bishop of Llandaff, as stated in the *News*, was a sizar of Trinity College, Cambridge; and so, I believe, was the Bishop of St. David's; so, also, were Newton and Bentley: all of the same College. The latter, the most profound scholar and the best critic of his own, or, perhaps, any other time, was well known at Oxford as the scourge of the shallow Oxonian critics of *those days*. Porson, too, I imagine, must have been a sizar, since it is stated in his life that he had only about £80 per annum when he entered at Trinity. It would be no easy matter to point out such men as these who have risen from the class of servitors at Oxford—the same class of students as sizars at Cambridge. Nor can it be otherwise, as long as a man is placed under the ban of the University, if he has the misfortune to be poor; as long as he is told, in the words of Juvenal, which have been thus translated—

> "Once poor, my friend, still poor you must remain;
> The rich alone have all the means of gain."

It ought to be remembered that many, if not most of the colleges at Oxford are strictly poor men's colleges, more especially Magdalene, All Souls, New College, Merton, Exeter, and Corpus—though, it appears, they are shamefully perverted from their original destination. I believe that Christchurch (the college lately mentioned in the papers as having refused a studentship to a man of talent, because he had once been a servitor) is the same college which formerly deprived Locke of a studentship. It seems to have made but slow advances in liberality during nearly two centuries. It is stated by the author of a letter of Lord John Russell "On the Constitutional defects of the University of Oxford," which I am not aware has ever been answered, that "of late years it has rarely occurred that Christchurch, which is beyond all comparison the largest college in the University, has produced a first class man!" I should be sorry to see Trinity, the largest in Cambridge, in so humiliating a position. The latter produces about a dozen wranglers, and a large proportion of first class men in classics every year.

I am not at all surprised at the bitter, the almost malignant animosity exhibited by the University of Oxford against the Royal Commission. There are those who, for the obvious reason given in Scripture, "love darkness rather than light."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A TRINITARIAN.

WELCOME KOSSUTH.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—It is doubtful if the lot will fall to me of feasting my eyes with a sight of the noble Kossuth, but I beg to forward 20s. as a humble contribution to the fund for doing honour to that model statesman (the honourable governor, the enlightened patriot, the perfect gentleman, and amiable in all the relations of life, and withal, the unflinching Christian Protestant, of whom Austria is not worthy), and his compatriots. Your kindly forwarding it to the proper quarter will oblige,

Sir, your obedient servant,

October 3rd, 1851. A PROVINCIAL MAN.

ON THE COMPULSORY EDUCATIONAL RATE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—A valuable part of your paper of last week was Mr. Baines's address to the meeting at Manchester.

One main idea of the advocates of the secular and the Richson-Entwisle plan, is the collection of money by rates from the people to educate the poor. They propose to give *gratuitous* education to the poor. Is this a reality? Who are the rate-payers? Are not the poor? Do not working men pay rates? Or, if they do not pay rates directly, are not they sure to pay them indirectly to the landlords, who, in some cases, compound for the rates?

I perceive that Mr. Baines did not notice another fallacy, put forth by the compulsory educational rate advocates; they say, "Do not we force the inhabitants to pay the sewerage-rate for the purpose of taking care of the *physical* health of a neighbourhood, why not an educational rate for the *mental* health of a neighbourhood?"

The difference between *mental* and *physical* is the answer—the condition necessary to physical health are matters legitimately attended to by the legislature, so far as relating to matters which belong to the inhabitants viewed as a *mass*. But supposing some one, who had seen the evils from light clothing, got up an agitation, and obtained a law, which ordered that no young lady should go out to a ball in thin sandals; that when the snow is on the ground no one should go out without a

great coat or a comforter (regulations, it may be, perfectly wise in themselves); the intolerableness of the interference would soon cause the law to be overturned. The reason of the intolerableness is the character of the law in legislating for individuals, in making obedience by law instead of obedience from conviction.

The very fact that mind, individual mind, is the subject of education, at once puts it out of the reach of compulsory enactment.

Individual minds require individual treatment; and what right has any body of men or ratepayers to decide what treatment shall be selected for the individual mind of the child of any ratepayer? What right have they to take from the parent the right to judge what kind of educational system shall be given to his child?

The working man would rise in opposition to such dictation. The evidence of this is to be found in the fact, that the working man is rarely to be found in the State Church houses. The State has taken the liberty to provide a creed and a ceremonial, and to the place where the one is taught and the other is practised the working man can go free. Does he go?

Once he was compelled to come. That will not do now. But this compulsory educational rate-*paying* must proceed, if it be carried out, to compulsory educational *attendance*. People will say, "The want of education is an evil; we pay rates to meet that evil, and, if the poor will not have the evil removed voluntarily, we will compel them; for what is the use of paying a rate for an object, and that object is not gained."

Another fallacy put forth by these compulsory educational rate-paying advocates, is that of criminals—the majority cannot read and write. But to ascribe to this inability to read and write the criminality, exhibits a great want of observation. Take another standard of criminality; ask the gaoler of any gaol how many people who enter the gaol as prisoners are *well-dressed*. He will reply, the well-dressed are very few. What should we suppose of a person who, taking this as a fact, that the badly dressed form a great majority of the criminals, should argue that there should be a rate made to well-dress every one?

It is not the inability to read and write that engenders the criminal; it is that the conditions under which an individual grows up unable to read and write are such as tend to produce, by their unfavourableness, a mental and moral condition which tends to criminality. But, to remove these conditions, numerous other conditions besides reading and writing are necessary.

Indeed, I much question whether it is a fact, that there are more criminals among the uneducated. The jail returns prove that of criminals there are more *detected* who cannot read and write; but this does not really prove that there are not more criminals among those that are educated. The man who cannot read or write is obliged to make his arrangements for crime *viva voce*. He must tell his plans to some one known to be his companion—perhaps, like himself, unable to read and write. He cannot write to some distant person, or make any arrangements by signs. He must talk to do his wickedness; and having, when not engaged in his work, little to do, he talks again, and some remark escapes his companion, which puts the police on his track, and he is discovered. Whereas the educated criminal arranges his plans, and is less frequently discovered.

How many views come before the mind on this important subject! However, I proceed no further: my object has been to point out these two or three fallacies and *non sequiturs*.

I hope Mr. Baines' address will be published; I shall be happy to aid in the distribution.

Yours truly,

October 6, 1851. John Epps.

THE LATE FIRE AT RICHMOND.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Dear Sir,—Allow me to correct an error in the editorial remarks on the above affair.

The money requisite to build a Chapel is at the banker's; but the opportunity now occurs for the establishment of Day Schools, on the most liberal principles—a pressing want in Richmond, and which must be done in order to rescue the rising community from the baneful influence of priestism in all its forms. It is for schools that the aid of the Christian public is earnestly solicited.

Yours respectfully,

G. Friend Whiteley.

Richmond, Oct. 6, 1851.

The Owens' College, Manchester.—Professor A. J. Scott, M.A., Principal of Owens' College, Manchester (and late of University College, London), delivered an inaugural address upon entering upon his duties at the new institution on Friday. The proceedings took place in the Town Hall, the mayor presiding, and amongst the principal persons present were—the Lord Bishop of Manchester; Mr. J. Heywood, M.P.; the Rev. Hugh Stowell; Dr. Vaughan, Principal of the Lancashire Independent College; Dr. Halley, Independent Minister; the Rev. J. J. Tayler, M.A., Unitarian Minister; and some of the leading merchants of the town. The college was founded by the late Mr. Jown Owens, a Manchester merchant, who, after providing for his relatives, left the residue of his estate (£100,000) to establish a college on the principle of the national universities in Manchester, but without any religious test of admission. Professor Scott's address was just such as would be expected from him by those who had the privilege of listening to his prelections while resident in the metropolis — original and eloquent—and was loudly applauded. The Bishop of Manchester, Dr. Vaughan, and other gentlemen, afterwards addressed the meeting, and it closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman. Mr. Samuel Fletcher, one of the trustees, announced that a sum of £9,000 had been subscribed towards a building fund for the College,—the will having given them no power to lay out any part of Mr. Owens' bequest in building,—and the additional thousand required was coming in by sums of £10.

OPENING OF NEW COLLEGE.

It is only eighteen months since we attended and recorded the ceremonial of laying the first stone of the edifice in which it was intended to combine, under the name of New College, the several academical institutions of the Congregational body. On that occasion, the venerable Dr. Pye Smith made his last public appearance but one—and delivered, by the lips of a colleague, the admirable address which was reported in our columns. On Wednesday last, the building thus rapidly completed was formally opened, in the presence of a numerous company of ministers, ladies, and gentlemen, notwithstanding that the weather was very unfavourable, and the distance from town is considerable.

About half a mile beyond the EyreArms, and opposite the Swiss Cottage, St. John's Wood, the new edifice stands conspicuous. It is constructed of stone—has a frontage of about 250 feet—a tower in the centre, 80 feet in height—at either end a transept, that at the North being a residence for the Principal; and that at the other extremity, the Library. The front elevation is in the rather elegant than imposing style of the Tudors; and the whole of the internal decorations are in keeping—the dressings of Caen stone, the roofs and fittings of polished oak. Entering at a spacious doorway in the centre, we cross the hall, and turn to the right; the end of which passage admits to the Library—a noble apartment, 60 feet long by 25 wide; with shelves to hold 20,000 volumes—suggestive and pleasing even in their emptiness. On the same floor is the students' common-hall, and a number of class-rooms. Ascending a noble stone staircase, we find on the first floor other lecture rooms, a laboratory, the council room, and a large and elegant hall. From the roof of the central tower, or the turret which rises yet higher, a delightful view is obtained of the subjacent country. There is a beautiful oriel window in the tower, and the end windows of the Library are large and highly decorated. The total cost of the structure is about £20,000. Mr. Emmett, of Hatton Garden, is the architect; and Messrs. Myers, of Lambeth, the builders.

The inaugural service was held in the Library. The Revs. S. Martin, G. Clayton, and Dr. Burder, led the devotions of the assembly; after which, Dr. Harris proceeded to deliver an address, which occupied two hours in reading, but was listened to with unflagging interest.

Having gracefully adverted to the purpose for which these halls had been erected, the rev. and learned doctor announced, as the subject of his address, the Divine inspiration of those Scriptures for the defence and publication of whose truths this and similar institutions existed. He alleged that change, and not progress, was the characteristic feature of the day; and went on to observe that one of the most decided forms in which this self-sufficient spirit proclaimed itself in connexion with the present subject was that of ignoring the Bible altogether, as a book superannuated and outstript. The religion of human nature was placed above that of the New Testament, and arrayed against it. Man, having unconsciously appropriated many of the truths of revelation, announced them as the excogitations of his own reason. It said much, indeed, for the divinely adapted and congenial nature of the truths which could thus noiselessly blend with the activity of the human mind in its best moments as if they were its own offspring; but it said little for man's self-knowledge, or his knowledge of history, which could thus allow him to mistake the whispers of heaven for his own thoughts. The party in question did not appear to be prodigies either of intellect or of moral excellence, yet the greater problems of antiquity were among the easiest of their themes, and all their solutions were delivered as oracles. A Socrates admitted that he could only *conjecture*, and that his best *probabilia* needed the confirmation of the gods; our Deist, so far from wanting Divine teaching, could even revise and amend the only record professing to contain a communication from God. A Cicero, with all the old philosophies lying before him, confessed his inability to answer the question, 'What is truth?' by becoming an academic in his old age; but our modern Deist was not only a stranger to all such misgivings—he professed to derive support for his system, if not even his system itself, from those very writings which failed the philosopher, and called in the authority of Tully himself to justify his confidence.

In answer to the question, "What is inspiration?" Dr. Harris submitted the following particulars, each of which he illustrated and enforced with his characteristic lucidity and beauty:—1. Inspiration is something distinct from, and additional to, revelation. 2. Inspiration is different in kind from all the phenomena of mere natural excitement and of genius. 3. Inspiration is not to be confounded with the clear perceptions of Divine truth resulting from superior piety. 4. Apostolic inspiration, like apostolic authority, of which it was an element, and for which it was a qualification, appears to have been continuous and abiding. 5. The inspiration of the sacred writers relates pre-eminently to their thoughts. 6. The sacred writers appear to have spoken and written under the distinct consciousness of their inspiration.

What then (continued the lecturer) is the amount of deference due to an authority which thus comes before us with a revelation, an inspiration, and evidence, the miraculous character of which proves both to be from Heaven? It must be plain that we have no alternative. "Necessity is laid on us." For us, the Bible is not only true, but supremely authoritative. It may, indeed, be the fashion of the day to disparage the miraculous and historical evidence of revelation, as if it had lost, or were losing, its applicability and force. And it is true that this particular branch of evidence may have had more than the due proportion of regard claimed for it by some parties. But what wise man would, on that account, either deny its permanence or question its authority? Robbed of its supernatural seals, the Bible must not only consent to take its place among the human theories of the day, it must be branded with this mark of degradation, that it has forged the signature of Heaven, while owning only an earthly origin. But, entrenched within its munition of miracles, it stands alone and impregnable, challenging the homage of a message sent from God; and surrounding itself, in that very homage, with the loftier evidence still, that "the gospel is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." If, indeed, this characteristic of the day only implied a preference for the moral and internal evidence of the gospel over the miraculous and external, it might plead the warrant of that gospel itself. "Because thou hast seen me, thou hast believed (said our Lord to the doubting disciple); blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed." The faith which is independent of external evidence is here assigned a higher place than that which waits for such visible proofs; implying that the faith which springs up from a meeting between the consciousness of religious want and the perception of Christian truth—from the mind's spontaneous recognition of its Saviour—is peculiarly blessed. It is the heroic faith which summons the miracle compared with that which the miracle has to summon. And in proportion as the range of Christian truth enlarges in a community, and its transferring power and moral authority become recognised, the necessity for its direct authentication by miraculous evidence diminishes. At first, the miracle lends its sanction to the truth; afterwards, the truth comes to throw a halo around the miracle. If, again, the spirit in question only went the length of affirming that the mind can receive only such, and so much, truth, however authenticated, as ie is *prepared* to receive, the proposition would be undeniable. This is a scriptural doctrine, and leaves the mind itself responsible to the God of truth, for not being in a higher state of moral preparation. But the objection seeks to discharge the mind from this responsibility, and to summon the objective to the bar of the subjective—to substitute our spiritual tastes and impressions for the doctrines of the word of God. Or if the objection only implied that man has certain spiritual intuitions, or instincts, and that nothing which contravenes these can be accepted as coming from the author of those instincts, it must be held as self-evidently true. The objection, however, as we understand it, besides providing no criteria for determining those instincts, erects the human mind, despite its changeful phenomena, into a test and standard of Divine truth.

Dr. Harris concluded as follows:—

But for us, I repeat, the Bible is not only true, but of Divine authority. It comes, not merely to be admired, but believed. On all subjects within the range of its decisions it has the right of dictation. Here, it admits of no compromise, and shares its throne with no rival. It is not merely a guide to truth, but a discoverer. Its value lies, not merely in its corroboration of truths already known, nor is its mission merely to strengthen our ordinary principles of morality; but to publish truths which it had not entered into the mind of man to conceive. Even its mysteries have been disclosed in the benevolent act of exploding the absurdities of human religions, and in enlightening our ignorance on subjects on which ignorance would have been fatal. Every other teacher of religion is correct only as he approaches this standard. Having found, by comparison and investigation, that it is the temple, not of a false god, but of the very spirit of truth, what remains but for reason devoutly to enter and consult the oracle? Henceforth the sublimest office of reason is to receive the Divine testimony as the highest demonstration. In honour of the Christian revelation these halls have been reared, and to the training of suitable men for its exposition and diffusion, they are from this day to be dedicated. Literature, and science, and philosophy, are to be valued here only as the handmaids of that theology which is "the haven and rest of all man's contemplations," and whose aim is to exhibit biblical truth, as the mind of God, in its grand organic unity, and the mind of the church in advancing reconciliation and harmony with it. It is the distinction of Christianity that it is the only form of religion which has what can properly be called a theology or system of doctrines. And it is the honour of Christian theology to attempt to comprehend in one sublime whole all its diversified truths; to receive verse after verse from the hands of a wise and pains-taking criticism—and fact after fact from a slowly-formed creed—and doctrine after doctrine from ages of prolonged discussion, and to rear the whole into a temple more accordant with the Divine mind than even that whose model was showed to Moses on the mount. High is the aim of the philosopher in essaying to generalize all the phenomena of nature into a principle, a grand fact, which shall proclaim the unity of the whole, and so reveal a personal and enthroned God. But sublimer still is the aim of the theologian in adding to this melody of nature the more magnificent harmony of revelation; in realizing for the mind the noblest visions of Patmos, in which truth shall be seen in hierarchal order—thrones, principalities, and powers—and "the Lamb in the midst of the throne," receiving the myriad-voiced homage of the whole. The bare conception lifts the soul. The actual attempt, disdaining to accept the mere service of a leisure hour, of an occasional effort, or of a single power, demands the consecration of the man. God hath spoken; what less can man do, than summon "all that is within him" to meet the greatness of the occasion? Even this theology looks above and beyond itself to "the perfecting of the saints, the work of the ministry, the edifying of the body of Christ." In vain will the gospel itself be the text of all our teaching and theologizing here, if it be not so taught as to be the means of sending forth a succession of "men of God," "mighty in the Scriptures." And comparatively in vain will even that be, if they are not suited to preach, not to the past, but to the men of the present day. Is the age drawn by a strong attraction to a material centre? they must bring forth the only counter-magnet; "and I, if I be lifted up from the earth (said Christ), will draw all men unto me." Are our places of worship filled chiefly with nominal Christians, persons to whom religion is almost entirely objective, and its operations mere charms and magic? they must preach conversion, aiming directly at their conversion, warning them that there is no alternative

between it and their destruction. Are there loud calls around us for a new advent of truth, and a higher form of excellence, and a more ennobling method of attaining it? and are there those who undertake to give utterance to these cravings, and to interpret and encourage this dissatisfaction? pandering to an appetite they cannot appease, stronger to demolish than to construct? For as many of such cravings as are genuine, the gospel is exquisitely, divinely, adapted. It seeks to kindle high aspirations. It is comparatively unknown for the want of them. Did they exist, half of heaven might be foreknown on earth. Let our young ministers so preach the gospel as to show men that, if enlarged views can delight them, or models of high excellence win their admiration, or lofty motives inspire them to action, we need not as yet call for a new dispensation. Are our young religious inquirers met with the assurance that their own intuitions are inspiration, that their noblest guide is within? and is their natural impatience of authority gratified by the assurance that nothing objective must control them? We must preach as the ministers of Him who hath said, "Preach the gospel to every creature; he that believeth shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be condemned." "The word that I have spoken, the same shall judge him in the last day." And is it true that, for a healthy personal piety, they are in danger of substituting a vague emotional mysticism—a weak solution of religious feeling and poetic sentiment? The men of God we desire to see issue from these walls (let your prayers, dear brethren, co-operate with our aims that their number may not be small) are such as shall be prepared to show them, from deep self-experience, that there is a world without no less real than the world within—a revelation of mercy addressing them—a personal God, at whose bar they are standing, as sinners needing atonement, forgiveness, and a new heart. "Brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course, and be glorified."

The Rev. J. Stratten having closed the inaugural service with prayer, the company separated; a great proportion of them to re-assemble at a collation provided in the two halls—T. Coombs, Esq., presiding in one, and S. Morley, Esq., in the other. After dinner, appropriate toasts—such as "Prosperity to New College," "The Health of the Professors," "Kindred Institutions," "The Architect"—were proposed and spoken to by the Revs. G. Smith, T. Binney, Dr. Burder, Dr. Massie, Dr. Harris, Dr. Lankester, Dr. W. Smith, Mr. Morley, and other gentlemen.

On Monday, a second service was held, and a numerous company again assembled. The discourse of the day was to the students, and by the Rev. T. Binney.

The Rev. J. Stoughton having prayed, and a hymn been sung, Mr. Binney ascended the platform, and delivered an address to the students, of which the following is an outline:—

Gentlemen,—If this were merely the commencement of an ordinary session, or you were about to begin a collegiate course, probably I should address to you some counsels as to the prosecution of your studies; but this being a part of the ceremonial of the consecration, so to speak, of this edifice, and you therefore representative of your successors through many sessions and terms of study, I choose rather to regard you as set apart, in purpose, to certain functions in the Church of God, and to set before you the primary and higher qualifications for that purpose. Though among Nonconformists the office of the ministry is stripped of much that is externally imposing in the performance of its duties, and of all that is priestly in its pretensions, it is not without attractions to minds governed by other than the highest motives—to minds ambitious of attainments in scholarship, or of influence over the hearts of their fellow-men. But the ministry is not a profession for which a parent may intend his son, or a man may select for himself: it is not a profession, but a vocation—not something which a man may choose, but to which he is chosen, and which he may not decline without peril. I want to impress upon you the difference between liking the Christian ministry for its subordinate attractions, and being, as Christian ministers, or rather as Christian men, in possession of personal spiritual life; and I select for that purpose an incident in the life of our Lord, and an injunction delivered to his disciples:—"In this rejoice not, that the spirits are subject to you, but rather that your names are written in heaven."

"Names written in heaven," I take to be tantamount to the possession of holiness, of individual religiousness; and I take the passage as suggesting a distinction between office and character.

First, I remark, that office and gifts are no proof of the possession of spiritual character at all. This I illustrate by an historical fact and a prophetic announcement. Judas was an apostle, but never a true disciple; and our Lord foretels that many shall at the last day call him "Lord, Lord!" and remind him what they *have done* in his name, and yet he never knew them—for it is not what a man *does*, but what he *is*.

Secondly, supposing that office and gifts are associated with spiritual character, they involve obligations the thought of which should sober the exultation which the consciousness of power may naturally excite, and should prevent the perversion to personal ambition and vanity of what is given for the general edification—as in the Corinthian Church. Least of all should the *young* minister be elated with his office. "Call no man happy till death," said the heathen poet—take no congratulation till the work is done. It is only "Paul the aged" that can say, "I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course." When the disciples wanted all good gifts and each the best, the Lord drew a lesson from a little child that cooled their ambition. To be great rather than to be good, is always the wish of humanity, and comes with men, even when regenerate, into the Church and the ministry.

Thirdly, office and gifts are but temporary—character is eternal. *They* are a means to an end—*it* is an end in itself; and the end is greater than the means. Office and gifts are limited to earth; character belongs to the essence of our being. The former was made for man—man for the latter. Only in one attribute can man really resemble God: He has neither faith nor hope, can neither anticipate nor fear—but He does love, He is love. That love is the essence of the divine life; and with it, in whatever region of existence, whatever point in time, a man may be, he will be in heaven.

Mr. Binney concluded by showing his hearers how these doctrines, rightly applied, would stimulate, instead of damping, their ardour in study, and give manliness and strength to their mental character. If he regarded them as about to be invested with priestly attributes—with a power over substances as well as over spirits, he would address to them the same counsel; he would remind them that the apostles seemed to prefer preaching the gospel to working miracles, and always came down from the highest heaven of speculation or emotion to the common earth of practical religion and everyday virtues. In this doctrine of personal religiousness, lay the rectification of opposing errors, and the centre of union for divided sects. One class of minds rejoiced in a correct creed—another in Church fellowship; both were wrong—they should rejoice only that their names were written in heaven.

The service closed with singing and prayer by the Rev. T. Martin. The company re-assembled in one of the halls on the first floor; and about 150 ladies and gentlemen sat down to an excellent collation, T. Coombs, Esq., presiding. After dinner, a number of toasts were proposed, the chief of which was the health of Mr. Binney, which was very warmly received. The company and the students joined in thanking Mr. Binney for his discourse, and requesting its publication, to which he assented—stating that he had written it in circumstances of haste and depression; the wife of a near friend (Mr. Piper) lying dead, and the funeral having been delayed that he might fulfil this engagement. Professor Sebastian Rauh, of Berlin, was introduced to the company, and delivered a very interesting and animated speech, in very creditable English. He said he was the pupil and friend of the great Neander; and the uppermost thought in his mind now was, that if Neander had heard Mr. Binney that morning, he would have taken him by the hand, saying, "Now I know that in the Lord there is neither German nor English, but one human." He had been surprised at nothing in this country so much as that he was not shocked by inaccessibility. Contrary to what he had been told, he found Englishmen, not only in their houses, but in the streets, and on the tops of omnibuses, hospitable, conversable, friendly. As to our theology, he found much dread of German theology—as though it were all *Neology*; but he could assure them the heart of the German Church was sound—its blood was the same as that of English Christians. There were differences, but they were constitutional, national. Origen had said that God appeared to men in different modes, but to every one in his own degree. So Christ was the fulness of all things, but we had not all the same capability to receive him. There was diversity on purpose that there might be unity. Neander was a Jew, he had read Plato, and he had received the gospel—he found a Christ in Judaism, a Christ in philosophy, and a Christ in Christianity; but only in the latter he found that combination of light and life which he wanted.—Dr. Campbell subsequently addressed the company in responding to "The Dissenting Press;" and, while fraternally welcoming Professor Rauh, expressed his unabated horror of German theology. Dr. Morison rejoiced that Dr. Harris's address proved that the tutors were sound as to inspiration; and, therefore, nothing was to be feared as to the students. After some other toasts and speeches, the company separated.

Bradford Election.—The Conservative and Chartist candidates have both retired, and Mr. Milligan is left in possession of the field. A meeting of the National Reform Association has been held in the borough, to advise with the electors at the present juncture. Sir Joshua Walmsley being prevented attending by a prior engagement, his place was supplied by Messrs. R. Le Blond, H. J. Slack, and Tindal Atkinson, Esq. The speeches of the deputation were on the general question of representative reform, and a resolution in accordance with the principles of the National Association. It appears that a deputation of the Radical party had waited on Mr. Milligan to elicit his exact views on the suffrage question. Mr. Milligan stated that nineteen times out of twenty—and perhaps on the twentieth also—he should be found voting with Mr. Hume and his party. This declaration was accepted, according to one of the speakers, because Mr. Wickham was in the field, but when he retired, the case was altered, and another deputation having waited on Mr. Milligan with scarcely so much success as before, they concluded that he was an unfit person to represent the borough. After these sentiments had been variously repeated by several speakers, a vote was taken in favour of bringing out Mr. Le Blond for the present election, but it was lost, on the ground that there was no prospect of carrying Mr. Le Blond on this occasion. A resolution expressing dissatisfaction with Mr. Milligan's address was carried with only a few dissentients.

The Marquis of Londonderry persists in his chivalrous attempts to gain the liberation of Abd el Kader. He has again written to "Mon Prince," the French President, and obtained a reply which pledges Louis Napoleon to nothing more definite than not to allow the restraints of office to fetter the humane intentions of his heart. The Marquis threatens to publish a correspondence in which the Duc d'Aumale undertook that the Arab chief should not be imprisoned; but the Duc writes to the *Morning Post*, characterizing the Marquis as an ungrateful calumniator,

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The most interesting portion of this week's French intelligence is contained under the head of Kossuth—which will at least secure its being read. We have little else to communicate but political rumours and priestly fictions.

Foremost among the former is the announcement that the Government has resolved to impeach 47 members of the Mountain for treason to the Republic—the treason consisting in their having subscribed to the Mazzini Loan; which, it is argued by the Ministerial papers, is to be employed against the Pope of Rome—therefore, against France, his protector!—A concurrent speculation is, that Leon Faucher is about to get his dismissal, and be replaced by Odillon Barrot, preparatory to a modification of the law of May. It is also affirmed that instructions have been sent to the electoral functionaries, to take the suffrage for the Assembly under that law,—for the Presidency, under the constitution of '48.

Rose Tamisier has been removed to Nismes, in order to be tried over again for her miracle-mongering; but the patrons of these impostors or fanatics seem nothing daunted. Some time ago a reported appearance of the Virgin Mary to a shepherd and shepherdess at Salette, near Grenoble, made almost as much noise as the miracles of the unfortunate Rose; and the *Gazette de France* lately published a pretended confession of the shepherd that he had seen nothing, and had lent himself to a wilful imposture. The Abbé Rousselot, however, vicar-general to the Bishop of Grenoble, has written a letter to the *Opinion Publique*, stating positively, on the authority of the bishop himself, that with respect to the "important fact" of Salette, both the shepherd and shepherdess have never ceased to deny that they have ever retracted their original statement. The bishop promises to pronounce officially the value which the Church will attach to the miracle. And the *Univers* repeats, with almost ecstatic comments, the story of a miraculous healing of a poor servant-girl, who, "in the very palace of the Vatican," had fallen ill of a fever, and had even received extreme unction and a final commendation to heaven:—

For the sake of enabling our readers to understand the prodigy about to be related, it is necessary to state, that during the course of the malady the vice-curé had several times engaged the pious patient to invoke the aid of a venerable servant of God, of the Augustin order, whose beatification is about to be declared, and he had even mixed in the potions given to such girl some little fragments of the clothes of the venerable man. (!) On the other hand, according to the usage of religious families, they had carried into the chamber of the dying person the Santo Bambino de l'Ara Cœli, demanding of these last resources of the faith a cure no longer in the reach of human science to bestow. Let us return to the bed of the dying girl, whom we find in a profound sleep, from which she shall soon awaken to relate with smiles upon her lips how she had seen the infant Jesus, having at his side a venerable servant of God, clad in the habit of the order of St. Augustin. She adds that she feels herself cured, but very weak, and she asks for a cup of broth, to give her strength. The broth is given to her, although the request is regarded as coming from one in the last agitation of dying; but the sick girl, who had felt the action of grace, and who knew well that she was cured, rises, throws off all the blisters, of which not a trace was left on her body, and on the following day repaired to the church of l'Ara Cœli, at more than half a league distant, to thank the Santo Bambino and the servant of God, who had restored her to life and health.

ITALY.

The Emperor of Austria left Lombardy for Vienna on the 2nd inst. The last of his great military displays in the neighbourhood of Milan went off badly, on account of the state of the ground after heavy rains; at which the Emperor was much annoyed, especially as the Prussian General, De Wrangel, a Russian General, and other European officers, were present.

It will be remembered that the official reply of the Neapolitan Government to Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet sums up its contradiction of his statistics by stating that the number of political prisoners was no more than 2,024. The Neapolitan correspondent of the *Daily News* declares this to be "a positive fraud;" and he supplies the number of political prisoners "as extracted from the police registers," from May, 1848, to the present time—giving round numbers only, because an exact quotation might subject many Government officials to serious annoyance:—

Condemned to the Ergastolo		36
Condemned in irons to the Bagni		1,000
Condemned in irons to the Bagni, but not yet removed from prison		300
Banished to the islands after trial		800
Banished to the islands without trial, including the soldiers sent by royal authority to the camp of Charles Albert		6,000
Accused who have been, or still are, in prison, from May 1848, to September 1851, not included in the above		15,000
		23,136
Supposed number of exiles	3,000	
Hiding from the police	150	
Exiled from their native towns, but still in the kingdom	350	
		3,500
Total number of victims of the Neapolitan Constitution		26,636

The "best and worthiest of Kings"—the author of the wrong and misery represented by these figures—has gone, at the head of "a moveable column," to visit the district desolated by the recent earthquakes.

GERMANY.

On the night of Sunday (the 20th ult.), at a few

minutes before twelve, Prince Frederick William Charles of Prussia died at his residence at the Royal Palace. He was the brother of the late monarch, Frederick William the Third, and uncle of the present king. Though sudden as last, the death of the prince was not unexpected. His complaint yielded a little to medical treatment, and he was able to be removed to Homburg to drink the waters of the Marienbad. He had but just returned from that place, and intended to go to Italy for the winter. A few days ago, he had a renewed attack of the disease of the chest, but it did not confine him to his bed; he dined on Sunday, as usual, with his son, Prince Adalbert, and the adjutant on duty; towards evening he felt more unwell, and retired to bed at nine o'clock. At eleven, he was seized with a fit, which proved fatal. The late prince was the youngest legitimate son of Frederick William the Second. He was a stern Conservative. To his unflinching character was due some of the peril which threatened the Prussian monarchy in 1848; and his influence was early felt in the recovered courage of royal hearts when the first irresistible tide of revolution had swept past. He was born in 1783, and saw much military service in the wars against Napoleon. At Waterloo he commanded the reserved cavalry of the Fourth corps of Prussians. He married, in 1804, the Princess Maria Anne of Hesse Homberg. In 1846, he became a widower; and in 1849 lost his son, Prince Waldemar—who, during his travels in India, was present at the operations against the Sikhs under Sir Henry Hardinge. He leaves one son and two daughters; Prince Adalbert, Marie, Queen of Bavaria, and Elizabeth, married to Prince Charles of Hesse.

A letter from Hanover, of the 27th ult., states that the whole of the Ministers had tendered their resignation to the king, as they found it impossible to conciliate the views of his Majesty, as regards the proposed new political organization, with the promises that they have made to the representative body. The decision of the king with respect to these resignations was not known at the date of the letter. His Majesty recently received a deputation of schoolmasters, thanking him for some improvements in their condition. It is hard to recognise the Duke of Cumberland in the reply of the aged monarch:—

I do what I can, and do my duty; but I cannot satisfy all wishes, for I do not possess Divine power. It is not God's will that all men shall be equal. He has created some men tall, and some short, and that is a token that his will is to make differences. But while I do my duty, I must demand that the teachers do theirs; and still it cannot be denied that they are the very parties who have contributed a great deal to the demoralization of the people. Religion is the groundwork of all human welfare; but in this respect the teachers have been chiefly found wanting—some of them have even told the children (poor little creatures!) that Christ is not the Son of God! From the want of religion comes the moral desolation of our present times. The Hanoverian schoolmasters are no better than the rest, as the occurrences at Hildesheim show. But this must be changed. It has always been, and always will be, the principle of my Government, that the State and the School must remain in close union with the Church. I hope that the schoolmasters, out of gratitude for the provisions which I make for them, will in future do their duty better, and contribute to the restoration of a well-ordered state of things in our country.

TURKEY, EGYPT, AND INDIA.

The railway projected by the Pasha of Egypt from Alexandria to Cairo has become a cause of serious variance between the Pasha and Ottoman Sultan. When the four European Powers (omitting France) interfered between the rebellious Mehemet Ali and his suzerain the late sultan, to prevent the total subversion of the Turkish empire by its powerful vassal, the interference was offered on condition that Mehemet Ali should be placed on a footing different from that of the other territorial pashas. Mehemet Ali was made hereditary Pasha of Egypt; and after his death, his son, and now his grandson, Abbas Pasha, have succeeded to his hereditary rights. But the firman by which these rights were conferred did not go the length of making the Pasha of Egypt an independent sovereign; on the contrary, great restrictions were placed on his power. No officer in the Egyptian army above a colonel was to be appointed without the consent of the Ottoman Porte; the power of levying new taxes was restrained; and there was a general proviso thrown into the firman, that "for all important affairs, the Government of Egypt must demand the authorization of the Sublime Porte." These being the relations between the present Pasha of Egypt and the Ottoman Porte, it may be briefly told that Abbas Pasha has made the contract with Mr. Stephenson for the formation of the railway from Alexandria to Cairo, not only without obtaining the authorization of the Porte, but to a certain extent, in defiance of it, after warning given; whereupon the Porte has declared the contract void, and is said to have threatened the use of force to carry out its sovereign behest.

The overland mail brings intelligence of the death of three important individuals—important in very different spheres. The first of these is the deposed and long imprisoned Dewan of Moolton, who died on his way to a new place of captivity. The second is the Vizier of Herat, the principal politician of Afghanistan. The third is Mr. Bethune, Mr. Macaulay's successor in the Legislative Council; a humane enthusiast in the service of the Hindoo race, especially in promoting the education of their females.

AMERICA.

The completion of the line of railway connecting Boston and Montreal has been celebrated with great festivity in Boston. Among the guests on the occasion were the President of the United States and several members of his cabinet, Lord Elgin, Governor-General of Canada, and his suite, Surveyor-General Hinkes, Hon. Charles Wilson, Mayor of Montreal, several members of the city government, Judges Alwyn, Day, and Mondelet, Sir Allan M'Nab, Hon. John Moulson, president of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, several officers of the British army, and ten or fifteen members of the Canadian parliament.

Kinkel, the eminent German poet and patriot, has arrived at New York by the "Pacific," and will be some two months in the country. He looks well, having entirely recovered from the effects of imprisonment in a Prussian penitentiary. He is in the United States in connexion with the operations of the German revolutionists, with a view especially to interest his countrymen here in the efforts making to redeem their fatherland, and to procure from them contributions in aid of that work.—Miss Catherine Hayes, the songstress, and Mrs. Warner, the tragic actress, are starring it in their respective spheres.

The Cuban papers deny that insult was offered to the bodies of the fifty Americans who were shot; but the New York journals are furnished with abundant evidence that such was the case. Most of the prisoners, with the exception of the wounded, have been shipped for Spain. Before embarkation they drew up and subscribed the following letter:—

Havannah City Prison, Sept. 7.

"We, the undersigned, officers and men, now incarcerated in the City Prison of Havannah, on account of our participation in the late expedition against the island of Cuba under the command of General Lopez, being about to embark for Spain, cannot refrain from expressing our heartfelt gratitude to Joseph T. Crawford, Consul-General of Her Britannic Majesty, and to Mr. W. Sydney Smith, British Consulate at this place. To Mr. J. S. Thrasher, and to the American and British citizens of Havannah generally, we also owe a debt of deep and lasting gratitude; to them we owe all, for, by their kindness and generosity, we have been enabled to overcome many of the difficulties and sufferings we should have otherwise undergone. To them we owe a debt of gratitude we would willingly express by words, but language fails us. Hoping, however, that should we be spared to return to our homes, we may have an opportunity of repaying, in part, the debt we owe. Should such not be the case, we sincerely pray that God, the Ruler of the universe, and lover of good acts, may repay them, by bestowing upon them in this world all the blessings that a Divine Providence can bestow; and after death, by a reward more lasting still, life eternal.

Major L. Schlessinger, Captain R. H. Ellis,
Captain R. M. Grider, Lt. David Winborn,
Lieut. E. H. M'Donald, And 133 others.

Judge Lynch has subsided in California into a subordinate station. The Vigilance Committee having greatly reduced the anarchy that had began to prevail, has placed itself at the service of the regular authorities. The miners continue to make great prizes, and were never in such good spirits as now.

AUSTRALIA.

The "Thomas Arbuthnot" has arrived from Sydney with papers and letters to the 9th of June, which give a very full picture of the state of affairs in the gold region. The Government had awarded Mr. Hargreaves £500 for the information given by him respecting the field; and Mr. Hardy had gone as commissioner to the spot. Conscious of the utter inability of his force—fifty or sixty men in all, not more than half mounted—to prevent working without a license, he had permitted new comers to work a month on credit, and to pay in gold dust. The variety of costumes at the diggings is stated to immediately attract the attention of the visitor:—

The poorer classes, generally speaking, work in their usual apparel; others add to it a blue serge shirt and a California hat. Those who are in better circumstances will be found with strong moleskin trousers, blue serge shirt, warm woollen comforter, California hat, belt, and a pair of strong leather leggings; others again, instead of leggings, will be found with waterproof boots, reaching from six to nine inches above the knee. Those who desire to be more conspicuous than others, will be seen with scarlet serge shirts. One party from Sydney was dressed in a very singular fashion, his appearance presenting some slight resemblance to that of a Spanish brigand; he wore a close scarlet lambswool shirt, a rough brown jacket, buckskin breeches, with boots reaching a little above the knee, a slouched hat, and a belt, from which dangled a pocket pistol on one side, a dirk on the other, and a cartridge pouch behind. This constituted his working dress, the jacket only being thrown off when the weather was warm. The fierceness of the aspect of this individual, however, was probably owing to his Californian reminiscences, as the wheel of fortune had previously carried him to the American El Dorado. The appearance of the upper part of the creek, about eight or nine o'clock in the evening, states an eye-witness, is very singular, and would form a good study for a painter. The rows of tents and gunyahs of every description, with large blazing fires, and knots of human beings flitting before them, have a very unique effect.

Several cases of eminent good fortune are mentioned; among which is a well-sinker who had gained £400 worth. The weather was becoming very cold and wet, and would compel many to abandon their labours for a time. Residents in Bathurst, whose incomes were limited, were suffering severely from the high price of provisions. Flour ruled at 50s. per 100lb.; mutton and beef had risen 25 per cent.; sugar, 100 per cent.; tea, 50 per cent.; and every description of shop goods was exorbitantly high. Two tons of flour had just been put up for sale by public auction, and were bought in at £46 per ton. Teams laden with flour were constantly passing through Bathurst to the diggings, and a great many were on the road from Sydney, laden with the same commodity.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

M. Thiers is recruiting himself after the fatigues of the session at the watering places of the Pyrenees. His favourite dress consists of an entire suit of nankeen—blouse, trousers, jacket, and even cap, are all yellow. On the 22nd of last month he was making a reconnoissance on the edge of one of the precipices, when he heard the report of a rifle, accompanied by a certain hissing sound, which speedily brought the historian of a hundred battles into a prostrate position. A band of sportsmen had, not very unnaturally, when one considers the figure of the man and the nankeens, mistaken the ex-minister for a chamois!

A M. Montheulin, of Paris, lately deceased, has left a legacy of £400 to any person who shall invent the means of guiding balloons in a straight line.

The first batch of French emigrants for California, to be sent with the produce of the Paris lottery of the ingots of gold, sailed on the 30th ult. This consists of 160 persons, and 184 more are expected to leave on the 15th inst.

The *Independence* of Brussels says of the result of the elections of senators:—"Numerically it is weak, since the governmental liberal opinion only gives two votes, but morally and politically it is immense, by the striking adhesion which the four great towns of the kingdom, the capital at their head, have given to the policy of the cabinet."

The powder-mills at Darrhaus, situated close to the road between Elsineur and Copenhagen, blew up on the 20th ult., causing the death of twenty-two workmen. It is supposed that about 800 kilogrammes of gunpowder were on the premises.

The editor of a newspaper at Mayence has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for quoting from the *Berlin National Gazette* a report of Padre Gavazzi's lectures in London, wherein expressions "derogatory to the Catholic Church" were found.

The Assembly of Citizens of Hamburg, on the proposition of the Senate, has adopted a decree authorizing marriages between Christians and Jews.

The congress of the Lutheran clergy at Hamburg has concluded its deliberations by the adoption of important resolutions for checking the increase of Catholicism in Northern Germany. It has resolved to meet next year at Weimar.

The *Cologne Gazette* has the following from St. Petersburgh, dated 24th ult.:—"By a rescript of the Emperor, Prince Paskiewitsch, Governor of Poland, has received permission to visit Italy, for the recovery of his health. The permission extends to the 14th of May, 1852."

The Russians have discovered four important veins of silver ore in the Caucasus—one in the defile of Sadon, another in that of Ordona, a third in that of Degorsk, and the fourth near Paltchick. The veins are rich in the yield of silver. The working of them has already been commenced by order of the Emperor.

The new act for marriages in India, passed in the late session, is about being proclaimed in the several presidencies in India, and published in the Government *Gazette*.

The British ship "Hindostan," Captain Roallons, from Whitby, England, for Quebec, foundered at sea, and in going down took with her nine men, who all perished. On the 27th, her boat, containing the captain and six men of her crew, was fallen in with by the schooner "Martha Grenow," Captain Robbins, from St. John's, N.F., for Boston, and the men were taken on board and subsequently landed at Shelburne, N.S.

Phillips's Fire Annihilator having attracted the attention of Barnum, the showman, he has formed a company for the sale of patent rights and the manufacture of machines. He has created quite a sensation, and will make money by it, unless "Reid's American Fire Annihilator," the result of "ten years' study," which is also announced, shall interfere with his schemes.

Alleged Cruelty to a Servant Girl.—What is called a "Sloane case" has been under investigation at Winchester. Ann Griffin, who was about fourteen years old, went to live at the house of Mr. Benham, of the City Mills, Eastgate, as undernurserymaid. She appears to have been frequently in fault—to have been guilty of petty pilfering, dirty habits, and disobedience. As punishment for these faults, Mrs. Benham was in the habit of ordering the girl to remain in a cellar for a certain time; and this discipline was often inflicted. After a time, the girl complained of illness, was sent home, was soon after seized with fever, and died. At the inquest, the questions arose, Was the cellar a fit place to confine any one in? Was the fatal fever the result of the girl's repeated imprisonments in the cellar? The medical testimony was doubtful—it was quite possible that the cold, damp air, acting upon the depressed mental condition of the girl, should cause the fever, and that the seeds of the disease might have lain dormant for a time. The coroner remarked, that no one for a moment believed that Mrs. Benham intended to injure the deceased; but if death had ensued from Mrs. Benham's acts, without evil intent, it would be manslaughter. The jury deliberated for half an hour, and then found a verdict of Manslaughter against Mrs. Benham, and a warrant was issued for her apprehension. It is said that she has gone to France, but will surrender when the assizes come on.

Metternich, it is said, is writing his biography, and a history of the Austrian Court, which is not to be opened till sixty years after his death.

KOSSUTH

We left the "Mississippi" with its illustrious freight, at the port of Marseilles, demanding permission for Louis Kossuth to pass through France, on his way to England. The request was made of the Prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhone, in the following terms:—

Monsieur le Prefet—Delivered from my banishment to Kutahia by the generous mediation of the governments friends of humanity, I have just arrived at Marseilles on board the "Mississippi," sent expressly to my aid by the Government of the United States. I come to ask from the Government of the French Republic free passage and protection to cross France, having the intention to go directly to England. I am in company of my wife and of my three children, whom I desire to place in education in London before passing to the United States to thank the people and the Government for the generous succour with which they have been so good as to honour my misfortune.

My secretary and his family, the tutor of my children, two officers and a domestic, form my suite.

I place my demand, which rests purely upon considerations of humanity, under the protection of French honour and of your generous sentiments, M. le Prefect, and I have the honour to assure you of my most distinguished consideration. L. KOSSUTH.

On board the steam-frigate of the United States of America, "Mississippi," in the roads of Marseilles, Sept. 27, 1851.

The next day, the Prefect, having communicated with M. Leon Faucher—who, it appears, rejected the application on his own authority—as Minister of the Interior, made the following reply, which, it will be observed, is addressed not to Kossuth, as ordinary courtesy—not to speak of French politeness would dictate—but to the Consul of Marseilles:—

Marseilles, September 27, 1851.

Monsieur le Consul,—I have the honour to inform you that by a telegraphic despatch which I have just received, the Minister of the Interior announces that the request made by M. Kossuth to pass through France on his way to England cannot be granted. M. Kossuth, whose passports have not been *visés* for France by the Minister of the French Republic at Constantinople, having been only allowed to land at Marseilles, in consequence of the desire expressed by him in the interest of the health of his wife and children, I must consider him as still on board the American frigate "Mississippi," and therefore make known, M. le Consul, through your mediation, the decision taken by the Minister of the Interior relative to the demand which he has begged me to present.

Accept, Monsieur le Consul, the assurance of my high consideration,

SULEAU, Prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhône.

The people of Marseilles took every possible means of repudiating this act of their rulers. A fleet of boats surrounded the "Mississippi," the persons in them showering bouquets of flowers and other tokens of admiration into Kossuth's cabin—one man swam to the vessel for the purpose of seeing him—and thousands continually filled the quays, shouting Vivas for Kossuth, the Republic of France, and the independence of Hungary. From on board the vessel, Kossuth issued the following—

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF MARSEILLES.

Citizens,—The Government of the French Republic having refused me the permission to travel through France, the people of Marseilles, obedient to the outburst of one of those generous impulses of the French heart, which are an unfathomable source of the greatness of the nation, has honoured me by a manifestation of its Republican sentiments—a manifestation honourable in its motives, manly in its resolution, peaceful in its ardour, and majestic in its calm as nature—that great image of God—before a storm. I have heard my name mingled with the song of the "Marseillaise" and the cry of "Vive la République," the only legal cry of France, the only cry whose lawfulness has been purchased in the blood of the martyrs of liberty. It is so natural to love liberty, so slight an evil to suffer for her; it is almost less than a simple duty; but there is supreme glory in the thought that one is identified with the principle of liberty in the eyes of the French people. I do not desire glory, but that glory I accept that I may deserve it. I accept it as a testimony of the fraternity of the French nation with the people of every country. I accept it as the word of safety for the dear land of my birth. To you, Frenchmen and Republicans, be the honour assigned of saving—to us, poor Hungarians, that of deserving to be saved! We shall deserve it. My nation will understand the appeal of your brotherhood, will be proud of it, and answer it bravely, as should do those who are honoured by being called brethren by the French people. These are the only thanks worthy of the good people of Marseilles—worthy of the manifestation made, not in my honour, but in that of my nation—and for my nation, not in that of the past, but in that of the future. Permit me not to speak again of the refusal of the Government of the French Republic to grant me a passage through its territory. I know that the French people do not countenance this act. I knew that neither M. Louis Napoleon Buonaparte nor M. Léon Faucher was the French nation. I knew and I know that the executive power is delegated, but that to them is not delegated the honour of the French nation. I shall no longer remember their refusal; and I hope that humanity may do as I do, if by chance those who have suffered exile, and have forgotten it, as it seems, are again forced to fly their country. Last evening one of your brothers (of our brothers), a workman of Marseilles—I know his name, and shall not forget it—came, in spite of the cold, swimming on board the American frigate to shake hands with me. I piously shook his hand, with emotion, reproving mildly his temerity. "I wished to touch your hand," said he; "I could find no boat, and I took to the water. Here I am. Are there such things as obstacles for him who has the will?" I bowed before these words. The love of liberty, the sentiment of duty and fraternity, were in my breast when I came to Marseilles, but at Marseilles I found the motto, "There is no obstacle for him who has the will." This motto shall be mine. "Vive la République. Salut et fraternité."

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

Marseilles-roads, on board the frigate "Mississippi," of the United States, Sept. 29th, 1851.

This eloquent manifesto stimulated to the highest the enthusiasm of the Marseillaise, and communicated it, through the columns of the local *Peuple*, to Paris, and the democrats of all the departments. The journals of nearly all politics reproach the Minister with having committed a blunder, and the Republican papers exult in the rejoinder made by Kossuth. Part of the impression of the Marseilles *Peuple*, containing the address, was seized at the post-office, and a prosecution is threatened; but the journalist thus replies to the blow and the threat:—

We have translated faithfully, in all the sincerity of our conscience, the popular indignation which we have seen burst forth. An exile for the cause of the liberty of peoples, a victim of Austrian absolutism, a great heart, a great name in the history of peoples, has touched the soil of France. He demanded not even hospitality, but only the right of passing through the country with his family, to save women and children some days more of suffering upon the sea; and a minister of France answered, No! Whatever may be done or said, all our words are dwarfed before the great stain thrown on our French honour. The democracy of Marseilles has protested by its acclamations, its crowns, and its bouquets: it was the duty of the democratic organ to record the protest of the people. We accept the necessities of our duty without empty bragging as without fear, and if we are to go before a jury we will ask it with confidence to sanction by a verdict of acquittal the national sentiment which has guided our pen.

The "Mississippi" did not leave Marseilles till the 3rd, and her arrival at Gibraltar has not yet been reported. It is probable, therefore, that the arrival at Southampton may be delayed till Friday or Saturday. Of the extensive preparations making for that eagerly expected event, the first place must be given to the

MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF SOUTHAMPTON,

Who have adopted the following address, and determined to escort Kossuth in state to the Town Hall, where it will be presented:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LOUIS KOSSUTH, LATE GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY.

Honoured and distinguished Sir,—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the town and county of the the town of Southampton, in council assembled, embrace the earliest opportunity afforded by your presence among us of offering you our sincere and hearty congratulations on your release from an unjust captivity, and of giving expression to the deep respect that we entertain for your person and character.

Your safe arrival at the port of Southampton is hailed by the Council with the deepest emotions of gratitude for your most providential preservation from the machinations of those powerful and unscrupulous foes who have sought not only to take away your valuable life, but also to crush the rising spirit of liberty, and destroy every principle of self-government in your own and other countries.

The Council are deeply sensible of the high honour conferred upon them in being the first municipal body in the British nation who have the opportunity of testifying their admiration of the public conduct and private worth of a man so deservedly endeared to all the lovers of freedom, not only in this country, but in all other nations of the earth.

Be assured, Sir, that as a British municipality, we have watched with the most anxious solicitude the noble and patriotic efforts which you have made to maintain for your own beloved nation institutions similar in character to those which have for ages been the basis of the freedom, social order, and prosperity for which this country is so eminently distinguished.

"Be pleased, then, to accept this cordial mark of the esteem in which we, in common with our fellow-countrymen, hold your exalted character, and the profound sympathy and admiration with which we have viewed the sacred struggle in which you have been engaged; and believing, as we do, that the principles, in defence of which your great talents have been displayed, are destined to triumph at no distant day, our earnest prayer is, that your useful life may be spared to witness so glorious a consummation, and that the power with which the Almighty has so eminently endowed you may yet be exercised in the promotion of the liberty, independence, and happiness of that brave people for whose cause you have suffered so much, and with whose glory, freedom, and honour, your name will be irrevocably associated through all future time.

"Given under our Common Seal, this 1st day of October, 1851."

The banquet will be of the most splendid description. Mr. Gilpin and Mr. Alderman Wire are among the invited. A limited number of tickets will be obtainable, at 30s. each. The enthusiasm among the inhabitants is indescribable.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON.

A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday, and, after the ordinary business had been disposed of, Mr. C. Gilpin proposed the motion of which he had given notice:—"That this court do present an address of congratulation to Louis Kossuth on his liberation from captivity and arrival in this country; and that the same be presented in open court." Mr. Gilpin began by reminding the court that they had already and unanimously memorialized our Government to interfere on behalf of the illustrious Hungarian—now, he asked them to congratulate him on his arrival in this country. He briefly referred to an attack recently made upon the corporation, and agreed that the best reply to those attacks was to show that they did represent the public feeling of the citizens of London.

There can be no question (Mr. Gilpin continued), that the sympathies of the English people are with the noble exile [cheers]. A welcome awaits him in this country from men of all classes and from men of all politics—a welcome which shall let the despots of Europe and the world know that Englishmen have still the love of freedom as firmly implanted in them as it was in the breasts of their free sires, and that the representative of freedom shall receive an open-handed and hearty welcome here, whether he comes as the recognised ambassador of a free constitutional state, or as the hunted fugitive escaping from the fangs of a cruel despot [cheers]. Kossuth, as a citizen, possesses peculiar claims upon our consideration—citizen-representative of citizens. He comes not to this country as a warrior, returning successful or unsuccessful from fields of bloodshed and of slaughter, but as the refugee statesman, whose name has become symbolical of enlightened rule [hear, hear]—whose very virtues have ostracised him—whose love for his country has made him a stranger to her plains, and an exile from them, but whose name is yet a tower of strength to every part in Hungary which has not settled down upon the lees of dark despair [hear, hear]—a spell of power to brighten and to gladden young hearts, and to infuse a glow in the bosom even of decrepid age [cheers]. Oh, the heel of the despot has not yet succeeded, and never will succeed, in crushing out the image of Kossuth from the hearts of the people who idolize him; and his name shall be recorded upon the imperishable tablets of history as one of the purest and the noblest of this generation [loud cheers]. I had proposed to bring forward a motion to the effect that the freedom of the City should be presented to Louis Kossuth [hear, hear]. I found upon conversation with the law officers of the court that such a motion would be without precedent, and that, in fact, there were legal difficulties which could not be overcome; and therefore I resolved to propose that this court, without committing itself to an expression as to principles upon which we might possibly differ—without involving mixed up politics—should simply carry out the resolution which it formerly adopted, and in this open court present to Louis Kossuth our congratulations that he was free [hear, hear]—a motion, involving no expense or trouble whatever to the corporation, but involving a high honour, and one that I know will be appreciated by the illustrious exile [cheers]. We have presented swords, at great expense to the corporation, to Prince Schwarzenberg, Blucher, Barclay de Tolly, the Hetman Count Platoff, and other generals and admirals [hear, hear]. I ask you to incur no expense in the present instance. I trust that the court will accord me on this occasion something like the unanimous vote it arrived at when I first brought the name of Kossuth before it. I am surrounded by gentlemen, greatly esteemed friends of mine, who, perhaps, do not agree with me upon the subject of the Hungarian struggle and the Austrian Government; I am anxious to have them with me, and what is more, I know that I shall have them with me, in proposing the simple motion, that we present an address of congratulation to Louis Kossuth on his restoration from captivity and arrival in this country [hear, hear]. I ask the assent of the Court to this motion to do honour to a man who richly deserves all the honour that can be done to him. I ask you, as a proof of your sympathies with an illustrious exile—I ask you, as an evidence of your regard for the principle of constitutional liberty—I ask you, too, as a dignified and stern rebuke to the ruthless despotism which runs riot on the plains of Hungary and in the cities of Austria, and, as you know, holden up by the gentlemen of despotic politics, which fills the dungeons of Rome and Naples with the best citizens of the state, to murder them with the slow sword, with the iron that entereth into the soul, or with "the pestilence that walketh in darkness"—I ask you, citizens of London, to honour yourselves by honouring the first citizen of Europe, and I ask that in open court Louis Kossuth may receive at your hands the testimony of your congratulation and your sympathy [loud cheers].

The motion was seconded by Mr. Alderman Wire. The Lord Mayor volunteered the information that there existed no precedent for the course proposed by Mr. Gilpin—the presentation of an address in open court; but that statement was found to be incorrect, and the business proceeded. Mr. Anderton moved the previous question, on the flimsy pretence that the court should not interfere with foreign politics; and persisted in pressing his amendment. But only three hands were held up for it; the original motion was carried with great applause, and a committee was appointed to draw up the address and arrange for its presentation.

THE VESTRY OF MARYLEBONE

Have resolved to present an address, and fixed upon the splendid new Board-room of the parish as the scene of the presentation. Lord Dudley Stuart, and Mr. Nicholay, the chairman of the London Committee, were present when this resolution was carried; and it was stated by the latter gentleman that the Executive Committee of the Great Exhibition had consented, if Kossuth should not arrive in London before the 11th, to open its doors to him and his companions on any day before the actual dispersion of the goods—it being understood that no political demonstration would be made within the building.

MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.

A meeting was held at Birmingham, on Saturday night (convened by Mr. George Dawson, M.A.), for the purpose of acknowledging in some way the arrival of Kossuth. The attendance was both numerous and respectable.

The Chairman (Mr. Dawson) having explained the objects of the meeting, and defended the conduct of himself and his friends in the case of the Baroness von Beck, next adverted to the large claims that the late Governor of Hungary had on the sympathies of all the friends of freedom, and expressed his anxiety that the illustrious refugee might be enabled to visit Birmingham. If such should be the case, he hoped they would give him such a reception as they would give to the highest and most honourable name they knew; for his own part, although not fond of illuminations, if ever he was induced to illuminate, the visit of Kossuth would be the occasion; his would be the visit when the tricolour should be displayed on his breast; and when he hoped the enthusiasm of all of them would be ex-

travagant rather than otherwise, ringing the very knell of continental despotism. Mr. Dawson concluded by submitting the following address for the adoption of the meeting:—

TO LOUIS KOSSUTH, LATE GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY.

Honoured Sir,—Your arrival in this country gives us the greatest joy. We rejoice in your escape from the persecution of tyranny. We bid you hearty welcome to this free land. Our brave forefathers won liberties for us—that liberty we would not selfishly enjoy unmindful of the struggles of other lands; we therefore watched with the deepest interest the gllant efforts of the Hungarian people; we mourned their sad issue; and now we pray that you may live to see ere long the victory of that good cause of which you have been the glorious leader. Pardon our reminding you that in this town of Birmingham was held the first English meeting on behalf of Hungary; take this as a sign of our zeal, and, if it may be, give us that pleasure for which we earnestly long, of seeing face to face one whose name is here a household word—one whom we count worthy to be associated with the good and great patriots of other days.

After speeches from Mr. Alderman Weston, the Rev. B. Grant, and other gentlemen, the address was adopted; and by a subsequent resolution Mr. Dawson was appointed to wait upon Kossuth and present it on his arrival at Southampton.

A committee was also appointed to take the necessary steps, in case of Kossuth's visit to Birmingham, and to raise a subscription if necessary. As the meeting was about separating, a deputation came in from the glass-makers' association, conveying a suggestion that the united trades should exhibit some mark of their esteem for Kossuth.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM A BURGESS OF ABERDEEN.

The Netherby baronet being on a visit to his public and private friend, the Earl of Aberdeen, at Haddo House, the magistrates and town council of Aberdeen resolved to confer upon Sir James the freedom of their city; and, accordingly, he was invited to a banquet at the Town Hall, to which nearly 300 guests sat down. In proposing the health of Sir James, the Provost remarked that the last occasion of their assembling in that hall was, to present a similar token of admiration to an eminent statesman since unhappily deceased. The town-clerk then read the Latin diploma, and tied the burgess ticket with a red riband round Sir James's hat, who bowed to his new fellow-citizens, and put it on. The Provost then proposed a bumper to "the youngest burgess of Bon Accord," which was drunk with great enthusiasm. In returning thanks, Sir James Graham spoke in high terms of the Earl of Aberdeen (who was absent from indisposition), gave his impressions of the city, and remarked upon the illustrations it afforded of the mutually profitable union of agriculture and commerce. He continued:—

On the list of my fellow-burgesses, I see many distinguished names, among which are those of the great moralist, Dr. Johnson, and the famed poet and dramatist, Sir Walter Scott. Time does not permit me to go over the whole list, but the last two I cannot pass over; the one is the name of a Prince, and the other the name of my lamented friend Sir R. Peel. The name of Prince Albert reminds me that her Majesty and her Royal Consort are now residing in the county of Aberdeen. I rejoice in this. I rejoice that Scotland has won back from England the presence of royalty, and that each succeeding season brings the family of the sovereign to visit the banks of the Dee. There is a purity and simplicity in the Scottish character which is congenial to our gracious sovereign and her royal consort, and I cannot but rejoice that they are training the future sovereign of these realms to love and respect the

> Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
> Land of the mountain and the flood;

and, without vanity, but with honest pride, I may say, "Land of my sires" [cheers]. As to the last name, you said, my lord, that none regretted the loss of Sir R. Peel more than the citizens of Aberdeen. Perhaps the youngest citizen is the one who laments that loss the most. It would ill become me upon this occasion to descant on the merits of that distinguished person. Possibly in this company there may be difference of opinion with respect to those merits, but I am sure that there is no one here capable of cavilling at them, or who would wish to detract from the abilities and character of him who is now unfortunately taken from us. I am a living witness to the singleness of purpose and purity of motives of that distinguished individual, and of his earnest desire, possessing the power he did, to further the interest of the community. And, whatever others may say, I am satisfied that the blessing of millions awaits the mention of his name [loud applause], inasmuch as he was one of the greatest of ministers and among the best of men. His greatest reward is yet to come, for I firmly believe that his reward will be eternal in heaven [applause].

Sir James concluded with a reference to his own career, and an expression of his intention to perpersevere in the course he had hitherto pursued—to seek the public good, irrespective of party considerations; to build as much as possible on the old foundations; to improve, but not to destroy. "I value our liberties at a high price, and I would not risk their stability by any rash change; but from time to time, as experience demonstrates imperfections, I would, cautiously, yet firmly and decidedly, have them removed [applause]. Though prepared to extend, I would not destroy that ancient edifice which I have loved, revered, and stood by all my life, and which is the envy of the world" [cheers].

After a few complimentary speeches, the company separated. Sir James walked to the Royal Hotel with the burgess ticket in his hat, and was very cordially received by a large concourse of spectators. He left the same evening for the South.

THE EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS AT LIVERPOOL.

We mentioned in our last that Mr. Ramshay, the notoriously irascible Judge of the Liverpool County Court, had taken the extraordinary course of summoning before him Mr. Whitty, the proprietor and editor of the local *Journal*, for the offence of placarding, in the precincts of the court, a bill announcing among the contents of his paper a paragraph or article offensive to his honour. The line was simply, "Mr. Ramshay's opinion of the People of Liverpool," alluding to a report of an ordinary County Court case, in which the Judge had made the sweeping remark, that the people "in this part of the country" did not seem to regard the solemnity of an oath. Mr. Ramshay felt discomposed by the placard, and incapacitated to administer justice; and he resolved, by severe punishment of the author, to prevent such causes of annoyance for the future. The County Court Act says, that if any person shall wilfully insult the judge, or his officer, "during his sitting or attendance in court, or in going to or returning from the court," or shall wilfully interrupt "the proceedings of the court," or otherwise misbehave "in court," it shall be lawful for the officer, by order of the judge, "to take the offender into custody, and detain him until the rising of the court;" and the judge may by warrant commit the offender to prison, or fine him. This power Mr. Ramshay considered to be sufficient for the punishment of Mr. Whitty, for putting up his offensive placards. So he said to his officers, "Go and bring Mr. Whitty here forthwith." The bailiffs went, and intimated the desire of the judge for Mr. Whitty's attendance; but that gentleman refused to attend, and told the officers he should not obey them unless they showed some warrant or legal instrument. They returned and told this to the judge. Mr. Ramshay told them to go again with assistance and bring Mr. Whitty by force. They went, with assistance; but found Mr. Whitty entrenched amidst a posse of his printers and some police-constables. The bailiffs tried to take Mr. Whitty by force; but the printers defended him with hustling and slight blows; and when the police-constables were appealed to, they said, "We would assist you if you had a warrant, but if you have no warrant we cannot assist you." At last Mr. Whitty gave *the bailiffs* into custody, and they were taken to the Police-station; but when it was found to be a case arising out of Mr. Ramshay's orders, the officials "laughed," and the case was dismissed. When the bailiffs brought word of their second repulse, Mr. Ramshay took formal steps to *summon* Mr. Whitty before him on Monday (week).

Mr. Whitty had secured the able assistance of Sir George Stephen, but he was fined £5, or seven days' imprisonment for the first offence of insulting the judge; and then a charge of assaulting the bailiffs was gone into. The evidence was very vague, and several times degenerated into abuse of the witnesses by the judge. Thus, Hartley, a bailiff, had said he found fourteen or sixteen printers ready to assist Mr. Whitty:—

Witness: I went to seize him; when I was told there were some types I should damage if I should go over. I was then stopped by the men. One man held his hand up in my face, and he said he would strike me.

Judge: Do you know him?

Witness: No; he was a man with black hair and in his shirt sleeves.

Judge: Was his hand doubled?

Witness: Yes.

Judge: Then, you ass, don't you know that was a fist; that is what it is called legally; you ought to know that.

Witness: These men came and interrupted us, and Mr. Whitty went out. A number of the other men came round, and that is the reason I lost sight of Mr. Whitty.

The Judge: Let the bailiff go and take every man of them into custody, every man they can identify; and if it took a regiment of soldiers, if a regiment of soldiers were required, these men shall be brought up, every man of them.

Witness: I walked round, then, and saw a policeman in uniform, and four detectives.

Judge: Do you know these men, these detectives?

Witness: No, I do not.

Judge: Do you know the policemen's numbers?

Witness: No; but our men can identify them.

Judge: Let them; let every man of them be taken up and brought before me. Now, sir, what next?

Mr. Whitty, it appears, had taken up a large knife, used for cutting paper, and threatened to use it on the bailiffs. On this, Sir George Stephen declared, if it had been his case, he would have shot them; at which the respectable audience that filled the court cheered loudly, and there was another outburst of judicial wrath:—

Judge: I will clear this court if I have any more of this. I will close the doors, and I will fine every man I have reason to suspect for giving such expression to his feelings [loud hisses]. I have no doubt but that all the men belonging to this man's shop are here insulting me in my own court. If you bailiffs don't take one of these men who made this indecent expression—if you don't immediately, I will fine you.

Bailiff: Everybody in court cheered—they all cheered.

Judge: Well, sir, if you don't bring one in—if you don't bring one before me this instant, I will fine you sir.

Bailiff: I can't swear to any one; they all cheered; the whole court cheered; they were all glad.

Judge: Then I will fine you if you don't bring some of the parties here—if you don't bring some of them before me.

Thus constrained, the bailiffs laid hands on James Brown, a tailor; a lady of gaudy appearance pointed out David Cordwell, a baker and Scotchman, as persons who had clapped their hands and cheered, and they were forthwith fined £5 a-piece.

In giving judgment, Mr. Ramshay thus addressed Mr. Whitty:—

I tell you, sir, that you look like a man in whose eyes and in whose face the worst passions and worst feelings of our human nature are delineated [murmurs]. You do not look like a man, but like a person who is not at all sorry for what he has done. I tell you this, sir, that for this disgraceful offence, of which you have been found guilty before me, you shall suffer punishment which shall be, in some sense, adequate to the crime which you have committed. I shall not waste my words with you. I tell you, sir, that I shall inflict upon you for this offence—for insulting the two bailiffs whom I sent to you—for that offence—for wilfully insulting a baliff of this court of the name of Hartley, I will order you to be imprisoned in her Majesty's gaol at Lancaster for seven days; and for your offence of insulting another officer of this court, of the name of Cholmondley, I shall order you to be further imprisoned in her Majesty's gaol of Lancaster for another seven days, to commence at the expiration of your former sentence [loud murmurs and disapprobation].

Mr. Whitty was set at liberty that evening, on his engagement to be at the railway station at the starting of the train for Lancaster. The officers did not appear at the proper time with their warrants, so the journey was delayed till next day. At noon on Tuesday, the prisoner was escorted to the station by upwards of two hundred gentlemen, and by an enormous crowd of the general populace. As the train was about to start, a humorous guard raised a roar of laughter, by crying out, "Any more gentlemen for Lancaster? any more gentlemen for Lancaster Castle?" As the carriages disappeared up the tunnel, cheer after cheer was given; and as Mr. Whitty departed for his place of imprisonment, "the cheers of his indignant and sympathizing friends, the people of Liverpool, and the friends of the liberty of the press," followed him.

The same day, Mr. Whitty, jun., was charged with assaulting the officers, and was fined in sums amounting to £8. The applauding tailor was also sent to Lancaster Castle in default of paying his fine, but the canny Scotchman escaped by making an apology. The four policemen who refused to assist the bailiffs were brought up, but Mr. Ramshay seems to have felt that he had done enough; and they were discharged. He also delivered a speech in his own defence; declaring, with much emotion, that he was the victim of calumnies which might drive him, as they had driven his predecessor (who drowned himself) into a most painful state. He had the law on his side, and he would use it to vindicate his office, if he was thereby deprived of his bread.

On Wednesday there was an imposing meeting of citizens to show their sympathy with Mr. Whitty. It was resolved to raise a guinea subscription to pay Mr. Whitty's fines, and to defray the cost of "ulterior proceedings." A deputation immediately went to the County Court and paid the fines imposed on Mr. Whitty, with the costs, amounting to £38; and procured his discharge. In the afternoon of that day, he was brought back from Lancaster Castle in triumph; nearly four thousand persons forming themselves into an avenue on the immense platform of the railway station, to give him a hearty greeting.

Among the facts that have been stated in connexion with this remarkable case, are two which connect it with the Earl of Carlisle. Mr. Ramshay was the son and grandson of land-agents of the Howard family, and was appointed to his present office by the Earl, as Chancellor of the Duchy. It is stated by the *Times*, that the Earl was so impressed, after the recent inquiry, with the desirableness of Mr. Ramshay's removal from the scene of his unfortunate notoriety, that he offered to indemnify him for the pecuniary loss he would suffer by resigning the office: but Mr. Ramshay had resolved on war to the knife with his "enemies"—he would neither give nor receive quarter; so he declined the generous offer of his patron, and was reinstated in the absence of evidence positively condemnatory. Mr. Ramshay most injudiciously celebrated his acquittal by a banquet in his own court, at which he presented his counsel, Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, with a handsome testimonial. Pity for his infirmities cannot prevent his speedy and final removal—and it is said that the Earl of Carlisle is now in Liverpool, prepared to take the necessary steps.

A Shocking Murder, accompanied with circumstances of most brutal atrocity, has been committed at West Woodlands, Frome, on a girl only fifteen years of age. The name of the victim is Sarah Watts, and at the time of the murder there was no one in the house but herself, she having been left in charge of it by her parents. From the appearances presented by the body there can be little doubt that the murderer first committed a capital felony upon her, and subsequently killed her by blows with a stick or some heavy blunt instrument. He likewise stole from the premises a black cloth coat and waistcoat, a shawl, and other articles. A reward of £50 has been offered by the authorities for the discovery of the murderer. Active exertions are also being made by the police, and it is hoped that he will not long escape.

The Lords of the Treasury have consented to advance to Colonel Rawlinson the sum of £1,500 to enable him to continue his explorations and exhumations in Assyria. He is to proceed immediately to Bagdad, where he is the resident of the East India Company, and from thence he will go to any quarter where his directions may be needed, and where the best promises of future discoveries may be held out. He will also keep open the works already commenced, but he is to act entirely independently of Mr. Layard.

THE LAST WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.

The greatest fact in the history of the Exhibition was reserved for accomplishment till Monday last, when the number of visitors far exceeded all speculation as to the capability of the Crystal Palace. Nearly one hundred and eight thousand persons paid for admission! The rush commenced at the earliest possible hour, and the attack was made simultaneously on all the entrances. At the eastern gate the police had to warn away a portion of the crowd; and at the western, the numbers entering far exceeded anything seen by the officials since the opening. The south transept was comparatively the freest, but at all and every one the click of the money-takers' check-tables was incessant throughout the day. The progress and growth of this mighty crowd will not be deemed uninteresting. The numbers were, up to

Eleven o'clock	.....	35,409
Twelve	,, ...	64,157
One	,, ...	84,701
Two	,, ...	97,897
Three	,, ...	104,263
Five	,, ...	107,815

Being an increase of nearly 40,000 on the highest previous number of the season, and probably the greatest number of human beings ever congregated under one roof. Hundreds paid their money and went in, but, deterred by the enormous pressure within, retired almost immediately. Others, more determined, pushed through the dense masses in the transept, to find comparatively free circulation in the side passages and the lower ends of the naves. The excitement at Hyde Park was reciprocated on the Stock Exchange, where betting ran high as the numbers increased, and the telegraph was kept incessantly in motion for the purpose of transmitting the numbers. A great many persons of distinction were seen to mingle with the crowd; among others the Duke of Wellington, who arrived about 4 o'clock, and was much cheered and followed by the visitors. The receipts were £5,175 16s.

A chart, showing by diagrams the fluctuations in the number of visitors during the time that the Exhibition has been opened, has been completed by the Sappers, and placed in the transept. It is a production of great merit and of much public interest, resembling those scales of mountain elevations which are usually prefixed to atlases. The shilling days form themselves into the Himalayas and Andes of this return; the half-crown and five shilling days being represented by heights of much lower altitude. The loftiest peak, rising to a *maximum* of more than 70,000, will now be far eclipsed by the results of Monday. In the meantime, it would appear that Tuesdays have been the chief shilling days; Mondays coming next; after these Thursdays; and Wednesdays being the worst. Of the two half-crown days, Friday seems to be that which brings with it the largest amount of popularity at the Crystal Palace.

A numerously-attended meeting of parties interested in the Great Exhibition, including the local committee, exhibitors, and subscribers, has been held in Nottingham, for the purpose of discussing a variety of suggestions relative to the appropriation of the surplus funds, &c. A series of resolutions were passed, the substance of which is embodied in a memorial, adopted unanimously, to Prince Albert and the other Royal Commissioners, suggesting "the institution of a college of mechanical and manufacturing science for the education of artizans of promising talents and acquirements, together with a Museum of Industry, in which may be preserved specimens of the varied raw materials, machinery, and products now so wonderfully adorning the Exhibition building, with such additions as may, from time to time, be added thereto by grant, donation, purchase, or otherwise.

The Protectionist Defection now includes nearly every name of note among the country members. Messrs. Henley, Harcourt, Palmer, Adderley, Bass, and Smith Child, have all given in their adhesion to the cause of honesty and common sense. Mr. Adderley spoke thus wisely at the anniversary of the North Staffordshire Agricultural Society on Thursday:—

As Mr. Bass has said, it seems to be the opinion of everybody, and I frankly say it is no less my own opinion, that the feeling of this country has been so unmistakeably expressed as to render it little short of madness to suppose that the people of England will, at the present time, permit a restoration of the corn laws. Any gentleman in this assembly who may feel disposed to say the reverse of this is either deceived or ignorant of the people of this country; or else—an alternative which I should be sorry to believe any member of Parliament or any respectable man guilty of—he is attempting to deceive others. That being the case, the question for us to consider is, what are we to look to, and what to do? Special burdens do undoubtedly fall upon agriculturists, and they have a just claim to relief from them. Retrenchment in local rates and expenditure is undoubtedly important, but the material point is the general expenditure of the country. I say this, because I see in Parliament some gentlemen who call themselves "farmers' friends," but who merely say so with their lips, and do not act up to their professions. I saw these "farmers' friends" last session, who said they had abandoned all hope of protection, and yet allowed money to be voted for such a thankless, useless, mischievous war, as that against the Kaffirs in Africa. Those are men who do not act up to their professions of retrenchment; but do you in future look to those who will go for a reduction of general and local taxation.

The farmers listened to these confessions with at least complacency; and a letter addressed by Mr. G. Young to the Protectionist landlords, assuring them that a reduction of rents must follow the abandonment of protection, is not likely further to discompose the tenants.

IRELAND.

While the "Celtic Exodus"—as it has now become the fashion to denominate Irish emigration—continues to hold its melancholy but not hopeless course from either side of the island over the Atlantic, the *Freeman's Journal* gives a summary of what has been done under the act by which alone redemption must come. The Encumbered Estates Court has disposed of the under-stated amount of business from Nov. 25, 1849, to Sept. 23, 1851:—

Number of petitions presented by creditors to the 23rd of September, 1851, 1,348; number lodged by owners of estates to same period, 385; number dismissed by commissioners, 212: total number of petitions presented, 1,945. Total amount of encumbrances, as stated in the schedule to said petitions, £22,458,576 7s.; net annual rental of the estates sought to be sold by said petitions, and applicable to pay said encumbrances, £1,141,090 10s. 8d.; number of estates sold in court to the last auction-day, the 17th of July, 1851, 333; number sold in the provinces to the 13th of August, 1851, 51; number sold by private contract, 46: total number of estates sold, 440. Amount realized by the sale of said 333 estates in the court, £2,322,953 0s. 6d.; ditto by private sales, £236,916 11s.; ditto by provincial auctions, £1,094,631 0s. 6d.: total amount of sales, £3,654,500 12s. Total amount distributed to creditors up to the 23rd of September, 1851, £1,798,000; total number of conditional orders made to the 23rd of September, 1851, 1,450; total number of absolute orders to same day, 1,253; total number of miscellaneous ditto, 3,383. Total number of titled persons for the sale of whose estates petitions have been presented to the commissioners:—1 marquis, 13 earls, 3 viscounts, 4 barons, 1 lord, 5 honourables, 20 baronets, 5 knights, 7 members of Parliament, 5 ex-members of Parliament.

The very great difference appearing on the above return between the amount realized by the sales and the sums allocated to claimants is accounted for in this manner:—First, that a very great portion of the sum is produced by the sales immediately preceding the vacation, and which, consequently, cannot be distributed until the resumption of the business of the court. The distribution is also contingent on a formal notification to claimants that each particular estate has been sold, and sufficient time given to enable them to lodge and prove their claims on the settling of the final schedule of encumbrance and distribution of the fund. Secondly, in ascertaining the priority of each particular claim—one of the most tedious and particular duties of the commissioners, and the cause of great delay and litigation. This occurs particularly in cases where the fund is not ample for the payment of all the creditors; but the commissioners have very wisely established the principle of investing the purchase-money, when lodged, whereby the fund is multiplying for the benefit of all the creditors. In some cases where it was utterly impossible for the purchase-money to be allocated till November, the commissioners allowed the purchasers to lodge, say one-half the amount—the other half to be retained by them till November, they paying five per cent. for the same. As an example of the very moderate sum for which an estate can be sold in this court, is mentioned the case of Samuel Dopping, owner, which estate was sold, and the amount, £76,225, distributed for the small sum of £321 1s. 5d. Another in the matter of Arthur Robinson, owner, sold for £9,200, the costs of which, including survey, printing rentals, and distribution of the fund, amounted to but £197 1s. 11d.—Lord Campbell is now in Galway, inspecting an estate of which he has become the purchaser.

The *Belfast Mercury* states, on authority, that Dr. Hodges, Professor of Agriculture, Queen's College, Belfast; Dr. Blythe, Professor of Chemistry; and Mr. Murphy, Professor of Agriculture, Queen's College, Cork; have been appointed as a commission to investigate the merits of the process of preparing flax patented by the Chevalier Claussen. The experiments are being conducted at the flax-steeping establishment of Mr. Dargan, the eminent railway contractor, about seventeen miles from the city of Cork. The electors of Belfast, it is stated by the Ulster papers, intend to offer Sir James Graham the representation of their city.

Nearly all the unions of the West have now refused to take steps for the repayment of the loan from the Imperial Treasury. Lord Clonbrook and Mr. Augustus Stafford, M.P., have, however, set themselves against repudiation and resistance to the expressed intention of Parliament.

Limerick was visited on Sunday evening by a whirlwind of extraordinary violence. Considerable damage was done on the wharves and in the streets, and several persons were injured, but no lives lost.

Bloomerism Bedabbled.—The feminine anti-petticoat propagandists do not succeed in England. The announcement of a lecture by Mrs. Dexter, at the Cowper-street schoolroom, City-road, drew such an immense crowd—even at threepence ahead—that the lady could not make her way to the platform; or missing, in her progress thither from the waiting-room, her escort, turned away in a huff, leaving her husband and some unhappy committeeman to appease as best they could the awful tumult that ensued, with demands for the return of the money. A Reading correspondent writes us word that in that town Mrs. Dexter's lecture was disturbed by the apparition of a man dressed up to caricature the Bloomer garb; but he was expelled, and the audience enjoyed the affair to its close. On Monday evening a whole party of Bloomers, more or less developed, occupied the stage of Miss Kelly's Theatre, in Soho; and one of them, an American lady, delivered a lecture to a crowded, but uproariously mirthful audience.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, October 8, Two o'clock.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS.

Her Majesty arrived in Edinburgh from Balmoral yesterday evening, at 8 o'clock.

When the Royal train was within about 13 miles of Edinburgh one of the pipes of the boiler of the engine burst, which detained the train about an hour, when a fresh engine arrived. The accident did not excite in her Majesty the slightest alarm.

Her Majesty was most enthusiastically received by the inhabitants of Edinburgh in her progress to Holyrood Palace, from which she was to start for the south this (Wednesday) morning, at half-past 8 o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The *Revolution*—the new Republican journal of Paris—contains a proposition for the striking of a medal in commemoration of Kossuth's stay at Marseilles. Many of the journals give only mutilated copies of the "address to the democracy of Marseilles," from fear of prosecution; the *National* has another and a powerful article, contrasting his reception by Republican France and Monarchical England.

Mr. Labouchere, President of the Board of Trade, is in Madrid; and it is believed that an important modification of the Spanish tariff and navigation laws will be obtained.

A telegraphic despatch from Frankfort states, that the Diet has taken a unanimous decision in favour of dissevering from the Germanic confederation the Prussian provinces incorporated in 1848. The Austrian Minister of Finance has virtually confessed the failure of the loan by issuing an order on the bank to subscribe the ten or twelve millions which all the extortion, compulsions, intrigues, and promises of the past month, have left him minus the desired amount.

The "Pacific," steam-ship arrived last night from New York, with papers to the 27th ult. The telegraphic summary announces that the state of the mercantile and banking interest is daily becoming worse. There have been several failures, including the People's and the Commercial Banks; and more are expected to follow. Buffalo has been visited by a destructive fire, which burned 500 houses, covering an area of seven acres. Fortunately its ravages did not extend to the business portion of the city.

The Exhibition has positively surpassed the extraordinary scene of Monday. There were yesterday one hundred and nine thousand admissions! Here are the hourly returns up to four o'clock:—

Ten o'clock	.....	18,443
Eleven	,, ...	46,206
Twelve	,, ...	74,302
One	,, ...	91,911
Two	,, ...	103,711
Three	,, ...	106,582
Four	,, ...	109,030

Between 10 and 11 the immense sum of £5,231 10s. was taken at the doors. Even the Bank begins to feel the flow of silver to its coffers from the glutted exchequer of the Royal Commissioners. Yesterday it was found necessary to have two cabs to convey to Threadneedle-street the accumulation of the previous day, the weight of specie amounting to no less than 15 cwt.

Mr. Disraeli was present yesterday at the annual dinner of the South Bucks Agricultural Association, and delivered a long speech in reply to the toast of "The County Members." Distinguishing between party politics and politics proper, he launched into the question of agricultural burdens, as coming under the latter designation, and reiterated the opinions and counsels which he addressed a week or two since to his constituents in the north of the county. He was heard with great applause.

Captain Duncombe, late member for Bassetlaw, was yesterday elected, without opposition, member for the East Riding of Yorkshire, in the room of the late Mr. Broadley.

A Ladylike Woman, dressed in Bloomer costume, was brought up yesterday by the police at Worship-street. She appears to have gone to Cowper-street school-room, on Monday evening, under the impression that Mrs. Dexter was to lecture there; and, not finding that lady, began herself to harangue the groups that speedily collected in the front court of the building. It was stated by the inspector that the demeanour of the defendant whilst in custody, together with the property in her possession, bespoke her to be a person of no mean station in society. She said she was a native of Gloucester, and was so convinced that the custom sought to be established would be of much utility and convenience to her fellow-country women, that she had come to town on purpose to give it her advocacy. She regretted her present position, and promising not to give cause for its recurrence, was discharged.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1851.

We have to report a very scanty supply of Grain and Flour in this week, and our farmers being now busy in field work, the country markets generally are also very limited in quantity; that prices for most articles, especially Wheat, are improving here, and all through the kingdom.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 830 qrs.; Foreign, — qrs. Barley — English, 290 qrs.; Foreign — qrs. Oats—English, 550 qrs.; Irish, 1,280 qrs.; Foreign, 2,470 qrs. Flour—English, 600; Foreign, 100 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under ..... 5s. 0d.
For every additional Line ..... 0s. 6d.
Half a Column....£1 10s. | Column..... £2 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

The Terms of Subscription are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. W."—We know nothing beyond what is stated.

*** The following sums have been remitted to us, and will be applied as requested:—

Mr. Bloomfield, £1, for Louis Kossuth.
E. B. Prideaux, 5s., Isle of Skye Destitution Fund.
Ditto, 5s. African Fund of the London Missionary Society.
G. Creasey, 2s. 6d., Anti-state-church Association.
Ditto, 2s. 6d., Publication Fund, ditto.
James Dalby, Illston, 1s., Melbourne Church-rate case.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, 1851.

SUMMARY.

"The darkest hour," says the old proverb, "precedes the dawn." The dullest season is usually the precursor of a brisk political stir. If any inferences drawn from these maxims may be safely relied upon, we conclude that we are getting to the further end of the dead season. Never, within our editorial recollections, were the times so utterly barren of topics claiming record, and inviting to remark, as they are just now. There is nothing new afoot. Comment finds scarcely a fact upon which to expatiate, and is fain to do its best with probabilities. Journalism, unable to see anything in the present, is forced to peer into the future. Glimpses of light awaken in us the hope that we shall soon be "out of the wood." There is a sort of haze in the atmosphere which suggests the probability of coming change. But in what guise it will come, we cannot yet venture to predict. Thus much our readers may assume as certain, that things cannot be flatter in the political world than they have been during the past week. And hence, if they are panting for more exciting times, they have some reason to expect, from the unparalleled dulness of those now passing, a nearer approach, in the weeks to come, to a gratification of their desires.

The Great Exhibition has become, for newspapers at least, a well-nigh worn-out topic. Not so, however, as a public spectacle. This week, which is positively fixed for its last, bids fair to be the most extraordinary in its history. On Monday last, it was visited by no less than 108,000 persons, one of whom was the old Duke of Wellington. It thus appears that the magnificent show has lost none of its attractive powers, and that myriads, compelled by necessity, or perhaps influenced by indifference, to procrastinate their visit till the last moment, are now making a rush to redeem fast-fleeting opportunity, and to catch one hasty glimpse of that which will be spoken of with wonder and admiration for many years to come. It is impossible to look forward to the moment, now close at hand, when that vast collection of the works of human industry, ingenuity, and taste, shall be again dispersed, and when the doors of the unrivalled Crystal Palace shall be closed to the public, without recalling the numberless lugubrious vaticinations which preceded the opening of the Exhibition, and expressing our thankfulness that not one of them has been fulfilled. Famine has not scourged the metropolis; pestilence has not made it a scene of desolation; the earthquake has not swallowed it up; nor has foreign propagandism kindled in Great Britain a democratic and socialistic revolution. The success of the experiment itself has been complete beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine. The order preserved, as well as the interest evinced, by all classes, has been such as to reflect an honour upon the age. And, up to the present moment, no drawback has manifested itself to require that we should mingle regrets with congratulations. The whole affair has been unique, and it is difficult to conjecture in what respects the management of it could have been improved upon.

England is now awaiting, with eager expectation, the arrival of Kossuth in the American steam-ship "Mississippi." The illustrious Magyar, anxious to avoid, if possible, a long sea voyage, applied to the French Government for leave to pass through France, on his way to Great Britain. The application was rejected—a fact which tells us pretty explicitly the "whereabout" of Louis Napoleon and his present advisers. The *parvenu* President, and expectant Sovereign of the French people, has too many chances in the hands of the Roman Catholic priesthood to risk a misunderstanding with the Austrian court; for Austria and the Pope are natural allies, and he who beards the absolutism of the one must make up his mind to be put under the ban of the other. Kossuth, therefore, and his companions in exile, have been compelled to pass through the Straits of Gibraltar, and will not probably reach Southampton till Saturday, at the earliest. Meanwhile, preparations are being made, on an extensive scale, to give him a hearty English welcome. There are few municipalities in this country which will not be eager to testify their respect for the patriot-statesman of Hungary. Even the Common Council of the city of London, a body not high in repute for liberality, have resolved, on the motion of Mr. Charles Gilpin—a motion which he introduced by a most judicious and eloquent speech—to present a memorial of respect and condolence to Louis Kossuth "in open court." So far, so good, but we hope something more will be attempted. Why should not this most distinguished hero of the age be invited to a banquet, as was O'Connell on his liberation, at one of our great theatres? Or, if a more substantial method of testifying respect for the champion of constitutional freedom in Hungary befits the occasion and the man, why should not a committee be instantly organized to receive the contributions of those who yearn to express, in some way, their admiration of his past course, and to place him at once in a position far above the reach of anxiety as to his worldly prospects? At all events, we do hope that occasion will not be wanting to the English public to manifest, in such manner as will tell most effectively upon the world at large, the deep respect in which they hold the name of Kossuth.

The advent of the ex-Hungarian Governor-General to our shores may be seized, and, no doubt, will be, as a fitting opportunity for letting both Austria, Russia, and the Pope, know the feeling with which the English people regard the advances of absolutism on the Continent. The letter of Herr Ronge, contained in our columns of to-day, reminds us that this can hardly be looked upon as a work of supererogation. Differing although we must with some of the positions he has therein assumed, and holding some of his statements to be devoid of force in a country where law is strong enough and willing enough to protect civil rights from priestly encroachments, we yet concur with him in the belief that the Papacy is in league with despotic rulers, to trample out, wherever it is possible, the last sparks of human liberty, civil and religious. In that shout which welcomes Kossuth to our shores we may also breathe forth our indignant defiance of all the royal plotters against the interests of humanity, and the progress of civilization. It becomes British freemen to bare their hearts to the eyes of these infatuated tyrants, and to express, as *they* only can express, the scorn and horror with which they regard the warfare so ruthlessly carried on against the most sacred rights of their fellow-men.

The expedition of Sir John Franklin, under the command of Captain Austin, consisting of the ships "Resolute" and "Assistance," and the screw-steamers "Intrepid" and "Pioneer," has returned to England. They got out of winter quarters on the 11th of August, doubled Cape Farewell on the 16th of September, and arrived off Scarborough on Sunday se'nnight. They bring no new intelligence. Dr. Rae, however, has sent a letter ot the *New York Albion*, dated "Port Confidence, north-east end of the Great Bear Lake, October 14th, 1850;" in which letter he states, that personal experience, which few persons have had an opportunity of acquiring, leads him to believe that *a part, or all of Sir John Franklin's party may still exist in* 1851. He informs us that in addition to the ship expeditions, the Hudson's Bay Company intended to send out two or more boat parties to explore the coast east and west of the Mackenzie river. Of this expedition Dr. Rae was appointed commander, and it appears that he was prepared to carry out the intentions of the Company as early as possible in the summer just ended. It is not beyond all likelihood, therefore, that something may yet be heard of our gallant countryman, and the men under his charge. John Rae and the Hudson's Bay Company have more courage and perseverance than have Lord John Russell and the Lords of the Admiralty. Upon the general question of the north-west passage we have thrown together a few thoughts elsewhere.

A single paragraph will suffice to gather up the remaining fragments of general intelligence. Sir James Graham has been complimented by the borough of Aberdeen with the gift of the honorary freedom of that city; and at the dinner at which this compliment was passed to the Knight of Netherby, he made a speech in acknowledgment of the new honour conferred upon him. It was entirely devoid, however, of political interest. Mr. Hume has been similarly entertained and honoured at Inverness, and, in return, recounted his Parliamentary experience since the passing of the Reform Bill, and gave expression to his hopes concerning the expected amendment of it by Lord John Russell. At Liverpool, the judge of the County Court, Mr. Ramshay, has been playing pranks in support of his authority, whereat the inhabitants of that borough have been both amused and scandalized. We refrain from comment upon them, for the very obvious reason that the learned gentleman is in a state which will require the sympathizing care of his friends. We conclude our Summary for the week by the remark, founded upon the evidence presented us by agricultural meetings, that Protectionism is evidently at its last gasp, and that landlords are now about to leave their tenant farmers in the lurch.

"HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR!"

And if ever "honour" was due to patriotism—if ever in paying it, grateful expression could be given to some of the noblest and deepest emotions of a freeman's heart—if ever duty could be identified with delight, in rendering homage to exalted public virtue—if ever civilized humanity, startled into admiration, longed to grasp the hand of freedom's champion, and proudly acknowledged his heroism—it is in the case of Louis Kossuth! He comes, thanks to the firmness of the Porte—spite of the menaces of Austria—he comes from the place of his exile, to England. Europe will see in what estimation he is held by the English people. To say that a welcome awaits him here, is the tamest and coldest phraseology in which it is possible to describe the kind of feeling with which his advent is expected. Welcome! The word intensified a thousandfold fails to express the emotions which agitate the bosoms of our countrymen. They followed him with profound and reverential sympathy into his temporary sojourn among strangers—they watched through the period of his captivity with solicitude—they interested themselves in obtaining his release—the very name of Kossuth has become with them a household word, on which admiration has lingered so long that love has settled on it; and the man who owns it, and whose deeds have glorified it, albeit a foreigner, is looked upon in every family circle as a personal friend. Welcome! Yes! We venture to say that millions of British hearts will leap for joy, and break forth into solemn utterances of gratitude, when Kossuth lands at last upon British soil. The news will enter every house as a gleam of sunshine—and Englishmen everywhere will take fresh pride in the country which offers a secure asylum to the illustrious Magyar.

Louis Kossuth's career commands honour. Although comparatively unknown beyond the limits of Hungary till of late, he is not an upstart patriot. He owes but little to accident. He was not spawned by revolution. He did not cut his way to celebrity by the sword. He made no noise in the world by the aid of extreme opinions. He built not his fame upon the ruins of social order. He did not inherit greatness—he achieved it, and, what is more, achieved it within legitimate limits. He began his course in obscurity—he worked his way to eminence by patient and unremitting exertion, guided by that intuitive wisdom, and impelled by that devoted and self-sacrificing patriotism, which distinguish him above all statesmen of the present day. He passed through the purifying ordeal of suffering without losing aught of his enthusiasm. He showed his disinterested love of freedom by conferring the blessed boon on those held in serfdom by his own countrymen. His whole bearing, whether to friends or foes, was large-hearted and catholic. He stood by law, even when regard to law stood right in the way of his certain triumph. He was merciful, even when the barbarous cruelties of Haynau might have been held to excuse excess. He knew no mercenary motives. He withheld nothing which the exigencies of his country claimed at his hands. He grasped at nothing incompatible with her highest welfare. His genius, which is of the most elevated order—his affections, which are pure and deep—his eloquence, which is electrical—his invention, which is inexhaustible—his wisdom, which is prophetic—and his energies, which no amount of labour appeared able to tire out—were all consecrated, with childlike faith and touching disinterestedness, to the service of his beloved Hungary. So far as man can judge the motives of man, he seems to have made no reserve. His fervid love gave all that love in honour could give. No marvel, then, that his country adored him—no marvel that humanity is proud of him—no marvel that England welcomes him to her shores.

The grand charm of Kossuth's history is the lofty morality which it exemplifies. We feel ourselves the better for communing with him. As we track his progress up to greatness, or watch his conduct when elevated above all rivalry, or follow him in his mournful exile from his country, we perceive ourselves breathing an atmosphere genial to all the noblest tendencies of our nature. His

spirit inspires us with something of its own purity, fervour, and self-forgetfulness. The influence his name exerts upon us is for good. He draws us up, by the magical attraction of his character, to the higher regions of moral feeling and resolution—and, whilst we are under the spell which his history breathes over our souls, we have a keener zest for whatever is manly, an intenser loathing of whatever is mean, a more intimate sympathy with whatever is true, pure, and magnanimous, than we are ordinarily conscious of. He kindles in us an earnestness as placid as it is deep, and the enthusiasm which he excites in us is just that which our better judgment approves and commends. The ambition which his example quickens in our breast is of a healthy order—as unselfish in its aim as it is beneficent in its results—and if he nerves us to meet, without blenching, the direst horrors, he prompts us, at the same time, to cherish the kindliest emotions of our nature. Nothing bitter, nothing reckless, nothing malignant, can pick up nourishment from the record of his proceedings—and when, with the arm of Olympian Jove, he hurls the thunderbolt of his indignation, as he did against the house of Hapsburg, we feel that necessity has been laid upon him, and that the fire has been struck forth from virtue by the collision with it of inconceivable meanness and treachery. Hence, we not only admire Kossuth, but we love him! Hence the warmth with which we greet his advent.

To the bulk of our countrymen Kossuth's claims upon their sympathy and gratitude are enhanced by the fact that his splendid achievements were all performed on behalf of ancient constitutional law. The Court and Government of Austria wantonly assailed those landmarks of national right which had stood in all their integrity for centuries, and the patriot statesman of Hungary, like our own Cromwell, resisted the wrong which crowned tyranny, spite of solemn treaties, offered to his country. From the commencement to the close of his course, he carried on his operations within limits defined by existing law—and every blow that he struck at his treacherous foe was a blow at usurpation. The organized might with which he wrestled a deadly throw, and which he flung to the ground defeated, never pretended to legal sanctions. It set at nought all the guarantees which hold society together. Like Charles the First, it stooped to the most shameless duplicity—laughed at its most solemn oaths—violated treaties—set at defiance the law of nations, and disregarded all the dictates of humanity. Kossuth's conflict was with royal madness. An armed maniac flew at the throat of Hungary, and he, with true heroism, stood between phrensy and its destined victim. Cool and practical in his very enthusiasm, he left nothing to chance which genius might foresee, or unprecedented energy provide against. The fire of patriotism which burned in his own heart kindled a like flame in the hearts of millions; and the power which his own fervour evolved, his sagacity instantly organized and equipped. He succeeded in demonstrating to the world that Hungary was worthy of her free institutions, and he will present himself among us as the most illustrious example of virtue overpowered in a glorious undertaking, by the sheer force of barbarous multitudes. Till a stranger interfered he held his own triumphantly—but for the treachery of Georgey, he might have held it even to this day.

Admiration of the man, however, and profound respect for his cause, will not be the only sources out of which will go forth a British welcome to Kossuth. The shout which greets the patriot will be all the louder, and the more enthusiastic, as it will serve also to express indignation at his foes. Despotism on the continent has heard nothing yet from the English people capable of adequately setting forth their horror at its misdeeds. Diplomacy has but coldly interpreted the popular sentiment; and the most influential organs of public opinion have unblushingly denied it. Barclay's draymen gave to Europe the first indication of British feeling in regard to Austrian perfidy and cruelty, when they flogged Marshal Haynau into a dust-bin. The appearance of Kossuth will elicit their long pent-up scorn. They will give him such an "All hail!"—so multitudinous, so spontaneous, so hearty, so full of fervour, as will awaken echoes from the remotest fastnesses of Siberia. The upraising of their unanimous voices in one sublime anthem of praise to freedom's worthiest representative, will startle every tyrant on his throne, and inspire with new life, and tone up to fresh resolve, every soul which breathes forth in secret his daily prayer for deliverance from absolutism. Possibly, Kossuth's welcome to England may prove the prelude of a better era. Peradventure, it may resuscitate hope of political emancipation wherever in Europe freedom now lies crushed and helpless. The down-trodden peoples of Austria, Prussia, Italy, and even France, will hear it, as well as the suffering myriads of Hungary—and the dead, may be, will stand up—the dry bones will live—and liberty will again look upon "an exceeding great army."

Welcome, then, most noble Magyar! a thousand times welcome to our island home! We do glad homage to thee, Kossuth, as to the most illustrious of the patriots of the age! We rejoice in thy virtue! We admire thy heroism! We stand amazed at thy glorious achievements! We condole with thee in thy misfortune! Thou comest not only to England's hospitable shores, but to England's sympathizing heart! Warmly we embrace thy country in thee! Thy beloved Hungary is for the present laid prostrate beneath the fangs of usurping tyranny, and hardly hast thou thyself escaped! May a more auspicious future be vouchsafed to thee and her! May the clouded morning pass into the bright and genial day! Meanwhile, in thy trouble we rejoice to minister to thee—in thy humiliation we delight to honour thee—in thy peril we are proud to shelter thee! Great Britain greets thee as her most honoured guest!

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

It is now thirty years since Captain Parry, the commander of the first Arctic expedition, returned home with the gratifying intelligence that he had found his way through the miscalled Baffin's Bay into the great Polar Sea, and come back by a previously unknown path. A succession of explorators have followed, and now form a group of naval heroes of the first class. Their names have become familiar and honoured to all but the most ignorant or brutish; and the story of their adventures has been translated from the annals of science into the mother tongue of popular romance. Many who are now men listened, when boys, with the intense eagerness of shildish sympathy, as their elders read, by the fireside, of the "Hecla" and "Fury" literally ploughing their way through a frozen sea—of Franklin crossing in sledges a continent of everlasting snow—or of Ross wintering in regions where the sun was scarcely known, and summer only came as a brief respite from cold, and darkness, or starlight, unattended by the beauty of verdure, or the glow of solar warmth.

For several years past expeditions have been sent out in the spring to attempt, not a discovery of the north-west passage, but of that most adventurous and ill-fated party who sailed in 1845 under Sir John Franklin—and have returned every autumn without tidings of good, and with but slight grounds of hope. Three of these expeditions have just arrived in England—that of Captain Penny, of Sir John Ross, and of Captain Austin. Of these commanders, the first-named is still hopeful and adventurous. Believing it possible that the missing party have found a place of shelter, and means of subsistence, he is—or was, a few weeks since—anxious to return immediately, with a powerful steamer, and brave the horrors of a winter at between seventy-five and eighty degrees of latitude. Sir John Ross feels compelled to credit the story of an Esquimaux—happily inconsistent with itself—that Franklin's party had been murdered by the natives. Captain Austin states that he had looked into Jones's Sound, in which he conceives it highly probable the missing party had been lost; but finding the ice closing upon him, turned back into Baffin's Bay. It is asked why, with the means at his command, he did not decide on remaining there, and prosecuting researches by sledges; or why he did not assist Captain Penny to explore the Wellington Channel, at the opening of which the most likely traces of an English party have been discovered. To this it is replied that Captain Austin did not deem the former course necessary or promising; and that Captain Penny was under orders to return before winter set in, although provided with the means of subsistence for eighteen months. This commander's hopeful conjectures and noble courage are approved by a remarkable letter which has just been published in the New York papers. It is from Dr. John Rae, an American explorator, who writes from "the Great Bear Lake," between Victoria Land and Wollaston Land, under date October 14th, 1850. It is not supposed that Sir John has taken that route; but the value of Dr. Rae's communication consists in the opinion he expresses, grounded on his own peculiar experience, that the party may have existed several winters in the highest latitudes. The following extract contains the pith of Dr. Rae's experience and reasoning:—

"In 1846-7 I wintered at Repulse Bay with a party of twelve men, only two of whom, before arriving there, had ever practised deer shooting, and two others were fishermen. We had little or no fuel that could be properly so called; the mud with which our stone house was plastered never dried, but only froze, and it was so cold inside that a man, one night, got his knee frost-bitten, although he had one of his companions under the blankets with him. Yet we suffered no privation as regarded food, except that during the shortest days we took only one meal *per diem* as a precautionary measure, not knowing how late it might be in the spring before the reindeer migrated northward.

"That we were not much the worse for our exposure to cold and low diet, may be inferred from the fact that, in the spring, we traced about 500 miles of new coast, forming the shores of Committee Bay, in doing which I and one of my men travelled on foot upwards of 1000 miles, and were, on our return (although rather low in flesh) as sound and well as when we started.

"When leaving York factory, in June, 1846, we had not more than four months' provisions with us; when we returned to that place, after an absence of fourteen months and twenty-three days, we had still a third of our original stock of provisions on hand, showing that we had by our own exertions, in a country previously totally unknown to us, obtained the means of subsistence for twelve months. Why may not Sir John Franklin's party do the same? If he has been providentially thrown on or near a part of the coast where reindeer and fish are at all numerous, surely out of so many officers and men sportsmen may be found, after some practice, expert enough to shoot the former, and fishermen to seize or net the latter, or take them with hook and line set under the ice."

With such good grounds as this for hope, no one will think of abandoning the search for our brave but unfortunate countrymen. It is deeply to be regretted that Captain Penny was not furnished a month since with the steamer he requested; and every conceivable facility for making his way to the spot in which he conceives it most likely the missing may be found; or for wintering amidst the ice, and taking advantage of the first breath of spring. It will be an indelible stain upon our honour, and a source of intense self-reproach to all concerned, should it hereafter be discovered that life might have been saved or suffering spared by compliance with Captain Penny's heroic demand. And it will abate the delight with which the discovery of Franklin and his men would be hailed, if that should be accomplished by an American hunter, or a private adventurer, which the British Admiralty should spare no exertions to achieve.

But that end once attained, we may rest from our Arctic explorations. They have enabled science to divide with poetry the dominion of those regions of "thick-ribbed ice," in which it might well be imagined, in climates where luxurious warmth is the type of enjoyment and blessedness, the spirits of bad men were doomed to wander, but forbidden to escape. They have brought to our knowledge oceans, continents, and an archipelago—forms of animal and vegetable life,—terraqueous, magnetic, and firmamental phenomena—which it was worth much labour and wealth to have attained. And last, but scarcely least, they have furnished, through a quarter of a century, a vent for those noble faculties of daring and enterprise which, when not perverted by war, are in danger of stagnating and becoming enfeebled. A north-west passage to India is no longer the great desideratum of commerce—and if it were, it is proved impracticable to ordinary vessels through three-fourths of the year. California and China may be reached—the one by a channel between the two oceans, and the other by a route partly by sea and partly by land—in a shorter time than would take to cut through half the icy barriers that guard the narrow pass between Baffin's Bay and Behring's Straits, and that rise again in the rear as quickly as they are hewn down in front. We need not be humiliated that nature is too strong for us in these solitudes—she invites us to conquer her in many another field. Let us persevere till we have snatched from her, if it be but the bones of our most adventurous fellows—and then resign again to secrecy that region of petrifactions which we may penetrate, but cannot subdue.

The Solicitor-General—Mr. Page Wood, M.P. for Oxford—has met with and addressed his constituents. He explained the circumstances under which he accepted office, and had lately declined an offer of legal promotion, which would have taken him out of Parliament. When Lord John Russell re-accepted office, and stated that he had prepared a measure of Parliamentary reform, the office of Solicitor-General, which was wholly unsought and unexpected, was offered to him (Mr. Wood), and he felt that it was right, upon the principle which guided him when he sought a seat in Parliament, to accept an office where he might be of greater public utility. He held office with the unanimous approbation of those who returned him to Parliament, and he pledged himself that he would hold it no longer than he could be useful to his country. He might have withdrawn from it, as a high and honourable office had been offered him in connexion with that court of law to which he had the honour to belong. He felt, however, that, as a measure of reform was about to be proposed, his proper place was in the House of Commons. He knew no more of that measure than his colleague; and, if he did, he would probably be unable to divulge it; but he felt assured, that Lord John Russell would not make a pledge which he would not fulfil to the very letter; and, whether it would meet with general acceptance or not, he was convinced it would be a substantial measure of enlargement of the franchise.

The Master in Chancery has at length appointed Mr. William Goodchap, Actuary and Accountant, of 64, Cheapside, to be interim manager to investigate and wind up the affairs of the National Land Company, with Messrs. Tucker and Sons, of Basinghall-street, as solicitors. Mr. O'Connor has returned from the continent, and appeared in court. The appointment has given rise to the warmest canvassing and contest that has yet occurred under the Joint Stock Companies winding-up Acts.

THE HALF CENTURY:

ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

"History may be defined as the biography of nations."—*Dr. Arnold.*

PART THE THIRD—1830 TO 1850.

CHAPTER I.

The Sailor King—The French Revolution of 1831—Its effect on the English People and the General Election—Death of Mr. Huskisson—The Duke of Wellington's Declaration, and Downfall of his Ministry—The New Men—The Reform Bill—Its reception by the Commons and the People—The hasty Dissolution—General Election—Reform Bill reintroduced, carried by the Commons, and thrown out by the Bishops.

THE new King, William the Fourth, ascended the vacant throne of his brother under some happy auspices. He enjoyed a reputation for a frank good-nature, the popular characteristic of the naval profession, which he had followed; and he and his people were mutually pleased with the soubriquet of "the Sailor King." A few years before, he had been all but dismissed from the office of Lord High Admiral by the imperious Premier; and the open-hearted, but rather uncourtly monarch, took the first opportunity of proposing in public the health of the Duke of Wellington, assuring him and the guests that there was no ill-feeling between them, as had been represented; and, some time after, he shocked Lord Eldon by beginning an apology to his lordship for having spoken harshly of him in the Catholic debates. He retained his brother's Ministers, but it was believed that his tendencies were strongly liberal. It was accounted a remarkable omission in his first message to Parliament, that no mention was made of the appointment of a regency in case of his death; for he was now sixty-six years old, and his niece, the Princess Victoria, Heiress Presumptive, but eleven. Both Houses intimated, as delicately as might be, their sense of the neglect; but they were assured that his Majesty was in good health, and Parliament was at once dissolved—according to custom on a change of sovereigns.

Another king was just landing on these shores under very different circumstances—the deposed and exiled Charles the Tenth. The first act of Prince Polignac's Ministry was the futile prosecution of M. Bertin, editor of the *Journal des Débats*, for whose acquittal the high-minded judges were insulted by the King and Court, but greatly honoured by the people. The harvest of 1829 was deficient, trade was depressed, and the winter was severe; all tending to exascerbate the country and embarrass the Government. The newspapers of Paris now dared to moot the question, what France had gained by the restoration of the Bourbons; and were, consequently, visited with incessant prosecutions, which the public helped them to sustain. On the 3rd March, 1830, the Chambers met; and, in reply to a speech from the King threatening an appeal from them to the loyalty of his people, called upon him to choose between his Parliament and his Ministers. The King replied that his intentions were immutable, and immediately prorogued the Chambers. An expedition to Algiers had been determined on, under the pretence of extirpating the robbers by sea and land who had a stronghold there; and it was hoped that the excitement of the enterprise would divert the attention of the French people from their domestic affairs. In May, new elections were ordered; and a bold attempt was made to influence them by a royal proclamation. The Government was beaten at all points; but they still held to their course, hoping to pacify the people by a reform budget, and excite a reaction by the news of Algerine victories. When it became evident that this would not do, the plan was changed for one of repression. At midnight of Sunday, July the 26th, Polignac communicated to the official *Moniteur* three ordinances, the first of which forbad the publication of journals or pamphlets without express permission from the Government; the second annulled the elections that had just taken place, on the ground that the electors had been misled; and the third altered, on the authority of the King, the number of deputies, their legal qualifications, and the method of their election. Of course Paris was astounded by the appearance of these ordinances. There was a panic on the Bourse, a complete suspension of business in the markets, and groups assembling in the streets. The journalists were the first to act, as they were the most directly menaced. Forty-four editors assembled at the office of the *National*, took counsel's opinion upon the legality of the ordinances, put forth a protest and declaration of resistance, and invited the Deputies to meet on the originally appointed day. The next morning (the 27th), the police went to stop the issue of the newspapers, but the doors of the offices were all fastened up, and the papers were thrown out of window to the eager multitude. As not a workman could be induced to break open the doors, the police at last did it themselves, and destroyed the type and presses. But the same day, the Tribunal of Commerce decided, on the suit of an editor, that the printer was obliged to fulfil his contract, as the ordinances, being contrary to the Charter, were not binding. In the afternoon, about thirty of the Deputies met, and were presently waited upon by a deputation of citizens, saying that as the Government was posting troops about the city, insurrection was the only method open to them, and they were ready for it. The Deputies adjourned till the next day. The Ministers had had a meeting, but only talked of proclaiming a state of siege to-morrow, and bringing in more troops—for Marshal Marmont, the commander, had not more than 4,000 reliable troops in the city. These he disposed to the best advantage, but could make no provision for furnishing them with food. On the Wednesday morning, barricades appeared in all directions—a method of street-fighting that we do not read of in former disturbances; and for which the omnibus, then a novelty in Paris, seems just fitted—the Hôtel de Ville was seized, the tri-colour flag hoisted on the highest steeples, and the alarm-bell rung. The Marshal wrote to the King at St. Cloud, assuring him resistance would be futile, but the letter seems to have been suppressed. In the afternoon he sent another letter by the hand of an aide-de-camp, who found the King at cards, the ladies listening to the sound of distant firing, and received a verbal message to the Marshal to "concentrate his forces and put down the masses." The wretched Marshal—distracted between a false sense of duty and a desire to stop the fruitless slaughter of soldiers and citizens—withdrew his troops to the Tuileries; as many as could get there, or had not gone over to the people. The next morning (the 29th) two of the Peers waited on Polignac, and desired him to withdraw the ordinances or resign; and, as he politely refused, urged the Marshal to arrest him, which he had resolved to do, when the Ministers set off for St. Cloud, whither they were followed by the Peers. The Court were astonished by this arrival, and at length dismayed. But not till the Marquis de Semonville warned the King of the consequences to his family of further resistance, did the old man yield, revoke the ordinances, and nominate a new Ministry. By the time this was concluded it was evening, and the Dauphin, on his way to Paris with the news, met Marmont marching out with a miserable remnant of his army, and turned back with them to St. Cloud. All the next day the Palace was unvisited — the victorious people seemed to have forgotten their unfortunate King. Then the courtiers dropped off one by one, till only the Ministers and a few soldiers were left. These, at day-break of the 31st, set off for Trianon, but could find no rest there, nor anywhere. On the night of the 1st of August, they heard that the Duke of Orleans had been proclaimed Lieutenant-General of the kingdom. Then the King and Dauphin gave up for themselves all as lost, and abdicated in favour of the infant Duc de Berri. The reply to this communication was, a demand for the delivery of the crown jewels, and advice to leave France by Cherbourg. The unhapppy party loitered on their way, vainly hoping to win sympathy, but they evoked only compassion or indifference. An English vessel carried them to Spithead. The Ministry, with the approval of the foreign ambassadors, consented to receive the ex-King as Count de Ponthieu. He lived for a time at Lulworth, Dorsetshire, but as there was an apprehension—real or feigned—that the new Government of France might attempt to carry off the young Henry the Fifth, they removed to the Holyrood Palace, in Edinburgh.—The Parisians, acting once more for the French people, accepted the Duke of Orleans, on the recommendation of Lafayette, as "the best of republics," and he was proclaimed King of the French; the variation from the old title signifying that he was monarch by election, not hereditary right. The 788 who had fallen on the popular side, were honoured with public burial; and crosses or pensions were given to the 4,500 wounded. The loss of the troops was estimated at much less, and a good deal of compassion was excited towards them, ill-used as they had been by those to whom they were held only by a sense of honour. The Ministers who had originated all this death and bloodshed, were arrested in different quarters, tried by special commission, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, and forfeiture of goods.

Intense was the sympathy excited in England by this sudden, though not unexpected, termination of the struggle in France, between absolutism and democracy — manifold and striking the forms of its expression. Through county, city, town, and parish meetings, and all the many forms of public life which are peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon race, were sent forth addresses, and several deputations, to the victorious French people. And in celebrating this great triumph of liberty in the neighbour nation, Englishmen were stimulating themselves for a similar but more peaceful achievement. The general election came just in time to give legitimate expression to feelings that might otherwise have rent for themselves a rugged channel. Reform candidates were returned by nearly every large constituency. Mr. Brougham was placed in the proud position of member for the West Riding of Yorkshire. Mr. Hume was returned with Mr. Byng for the metropolitan county; and another venerable Whig — Mr. Coke, the wealthiest Commoner of England—had given him a congenial colleague in the representation of Norfolk. Devonshire and Cambridgeshire also elected reformers in defiance of the landlord interest. The result of the whole was that of eighty-two county members, forty-seven were reformers; and out of twenty-eight city members, only three were ministerialists. It was thought by some of the Government party that the weight of these heavy blows might be mitigated by effecting a reunion with the alienated Canningites. With this view, a mutual friend took an opportunity to bring together the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Huskisson on the platform of the Liverpool and Manchester railway on the day of its opening (September 15th). Mr. Huskisson was standing by the open door of the carriage in which the Duke was seated, had cordially shaken hands with him, and they were conversing, when a cry was raised to stand out of the way of a locomotive that was coming up another line of rails. It seems that Huskisson would have been safe where he stood; but nervously attempting to escape, was knocked down by the engine, had his thigh shattered, and died the same night. The political effects of this unhappy accident were the reverse of what was at first expected. The Canningites subsided into Whigs; and one of them—Lord Palmerston—has a reputation for being the most liberal of the present Whig Cabinet. On the first night of the session the Opposition put forth their augmented strength. Speaking on the address, Earl Grey urged, from revolutions abroad and rick-burning, that new and terrible symptoms of distress or discontent, at home, the necessity of immediate reform. In reply, the Duke of Wellington uttered his memorable declaration—"I am fully convinced that the country possesses at the present moment a legislature which answers all

the good purposes of legislation; and that, to a greater degree than any legislature of any age or any country whatever. I am, therefore, not only not prepared to bring forward any measure of the description alluded to by the noble lord, but I will at once declare that, as far as I am concerned, and as long as I hold any station in the Government of the country, I shall feel it my duty to resist such measures when proposed by others." The publication of this speech produced an excitement only inferior to that caused by the Polignac ordinances; and the names of the two men were more freely associated than ever. The Duke's unpopularity was greatly increased by a supposed attempt to involve the King in its consequences. The freemen of London had elected, after an exciting contest, Alderman Key, as a reformer, to the mayoralty; and the King and Queen had promised to honour the civic banquet on the 9th of November with their presence. The Lord Mayor thought proper to write to the Duke of Wellington, saying, that he had reason to fear some persons would take occasion of the vast assembly to give violent expression to their hostility to the Government; and suggesting that a large military force should accompany the procession into the city. Late on the evening of the 7th, the Home Secretary wrote to say that under the circumstances their Majesties must decline the intended visit. The announcement naturally filled the metropolis with alarm, and prepared the country to hear that the capital was the centre and scene of a revolutionary conspiracy. Of course the Opposition did not fail to reproach the Ministry with having brought things to such a pass that the Sovereign could not meet the citizens of London; but they did not content themselves with speeches. On the 15th, Sir Henry Parnell moved for a select committee on the civil list; and, with the help of a few Tories, carried it by a majority of 29 (233 to 204). Sir Robert Peel was immediately challenged as to whether or not the Ministry would resign, which he refused to answer. The next night Mr. Brougham was to have brought on a motion for parliamentary reform; but it was anticipated by the announcement that Ministers had that morning resigned office, and that Earl Grey had been sent for by the King.

The great change took by surprise even those who had been daily predicting it as inevitable. And now an indescribable eagerness to know the composition of the new Ministers, took possession of the nation. As the names were read out in coffee-houses and to street groups, they were received with varied expressions of surprise, delight, satisfaction, or indifference. That Earl Grey should be Premier was the natural tribute to his years and consistency. Mr. Brougham was made Lord Chancellor because there was no other position which he could or would take; and a mingled feeling of exultation and regret was experienced at the announcement by his multitudinous admirers. Lord Durham—who as Mr. Lambton had been something more than a Whig—was perhaps next in popularity of the Ministry in which he was Lord Privy Seal; and next to him, Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Lansdowne was President of the Council; Lord Holland, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Lord Althorp, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Melbourne, Home Secretary; Lord Hill, Commander-in-Chief; Lord Auckland, President of the Board of Trade; Lord John Russell, Paymaster of the Forces; and Mr. Poulett Thompson, Treasurer of the Navy. The Canningites obtained a considerable share of the appointments—Lord Palmerston being Foreign Secretary; Lord Goderich, Colonial Secretary; Mr. C. Grant, President of the Board of Control; and Mr. C. Wynne, Secretary-at-War. Mr. Denman was the Attorney-General, and Sir William Horne, Solicitor-General. Lord Anglesey returned to the government of Ireland, with Plunket for Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Stanley as Chief Secretary. Strangest of all, the anti-Catholic Duke of Richmond was Postmaster-General. All the Ministers were re-elected, with the exception of Mr. Stanley, who was opposed and beaten by Henry Hunt at Preston, as a lesson to the new men that no very moderate measures were expected from them. Nothing was done in the session, except the passing of a Regency Bill; providing that in the event of the King leaving issue, the Queen should be Regent during the minority—if otherwise, the Duchess of Kent to be Regent during the minority of her daughter, the Princess Victoria.

The House reassembled on the 3rd of February; and it was at once announced, that a scheme of Parliamentary reform had been agreed upon, and would be introduced as soon as the details could be completed. The 1st of March was fixed for the exposition of the project; and the interval was occupied chiefly with the presentation of vast numbers of petitions, and the discussion of the more salient. On the appointed day, Lord John Russell—to whom the honourable task had been committed—addressed himself, amidst the profound attention of a crowded House, to his great subject. He set out with the characteristic assurance, that he stood between the bigotry which refused all reform, and the fanaticism which would be content with only one particular project. But his own "particular project" was bolder than this introduction promised; insomuch that the Tories, who had listened for some time with tolerable composure, assured that only a pacificatory concession was intended, burst forth into exclamations of incredulity and indignation as the real nature of the scheme was developed. Sixty boroughs were to be disfranchised! and without compensation to the owners. Forty-seven were thenceforth to return only one member each. Half a million voters were to be added to the constituencies of the three kingdoms, by the extension of the suffrage to the inhabitants of houses rated at £10 a-year. Seven nights of debate, in the course of which seventy orators delivered themselves, followed the motion for leave to introduce the bill; but it was carried without a division, as the opposition had not completed its organization. Popular feeling wavered for a moment as to the acceptance of a measure which, though thus large, was much narrower than some of its authors had taught the people they had a right to receive and the power to extort; throughout the country the question was debated in the political unions; it was—perhaps more generously than wisely—resolved to accept this instalment of justice, and all the support that wide-spread organisations, countless petitions, and monster meetings, could yield, was given, with the enthusiasm of unconscious generosity, to the Whig leaders. The second reading was moved on the 21st. It was then seen that the anti-Reformers had closed their divided ranks, the old Protestant party forgetting its anger towards Wellington and Peel in the presence of a common danger, and trimmers who had given up the Church without a struggle making a desperate stand for the retention of their pocket boroughs and absentee constituents. After two nights' debating—in which the new Irish members, Mr. Shiel and Mr. Wyse exerted the eloquence that had been so effective in the Catholic agitation—the second reading was carried by a majority of one [302 to 301]. Ministers did not dissolve nor resign, but on the 10th moved that the House go into committee on the bill. The Opposition seized upon a weak point in the scheme—the reduction in the aggregate number of members, and moved as an amendment a resolution against that reduction. Two nights more of debating followed—in which Mr. Lytton Bulwer made his *début* as a Reformer, and Mr. Hawkins, the clever nominee of a borough-owning Tory Peer, defended the system of which he was an illustration. The amendment was carried by a majority of eight [299 to 291]. Ministers had now no alternative but to resign or dissolve—and they chose the latter. The King was for some time reluctant to dissolve; but his consent was prompt enough when told that the Lords had agreed to meet at noon, for the purpose of considering an address to his Majesty deprecating the exercise of the royal prerogative. "Send for a hackney-coach," was the well-known expression by which he indicated his haste to vindicate the Crown right. His actual appearance in the House of Lords, robed and attended, scarcely repressed the tumult that had prevailed there on the news of his approach; and the Commons were summoned from a scene of confusion, in which even Sir Robert Peel had become hotly excited. In a brief formal speech the Houses were prorogued; and the next day the *Gazette* proclaimed an appeal from the sovereign to the people on their own behoof.

Side by side with this and similar documents, were proclamations respecting that destroying angel, the cholera, which had for some time been watched with dread on its westward progress; and apprehensions of sudden and widespread death mingled with the political excitement, which had now reached to an unparalleled height, but was to rise still higher. The dissolution was celebrated by a general illumination in London, and the populace vented their fury on the windows of the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Baring, and other prominent anti-reformers. The elections were quickly got through; and they proved, as had been expected, almost the annihilation of the Tories. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Sir R. Vyvyan, Lord Norreys, and Mr. Bankes, were among the rejected by the counties. The Lowthers only obtained one seat in the two counties which they had previously commanded; and the Duke of Newcastle could do nothing with "his own" in Newark or any part of Notts. In the towns, the non-electors made it almost impossible for a Tory candidate to show his face or get a vote. The division lists of the last session had been well conned, and scarcely one of the large constituencies returned a man whose name was on the wrong side—even the Radical Sir Robert Wilson was rejected by Southwark, for an eccentric vote against reducing the number of members—and pledges were everywhere exacted of support to "the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill." The new House met on the 14th of June, and on the 24th, Lord John Russell reintroduced the bill, with such alterations as were suggested by the population returns, the census having been taken that year. At the advice of Sir Robert Peel, who, fortunately for the party, owned a private borough, the first reading was unopposed; and he would have waived discussion upon the principle of the bill, but Sir Charles Wetherell and the majority of the Tories resolved upon trying the effect of dogged resistance. The second reading was carried by a majority of 130 [361 to 231]. On the 12th of July it was proposed to go into committee. One of the first amendments proposed would have given the representative of each of the boroughs put down for disfranchisement a right to be heard at the bar; and this was, of course, defeated by a large majority. One night an adjournment was moved at twelve o'clock, and negatived. It was repeated, and again negatived, by about two hundred to forty. Sir Charles declared he would persist in making a score of divisions, and he succeeded in keeping Ministers and their supporters in the House till seven o'clock in the morning, when a compromise was effected. Only on one important question were Ministers defeated—the introduction of what is known as the Chandos clause; giving the county franchise to tenants-at-will paying above £50 of annual rent. Lord Althorp resisted the proposal, on the ground that these tenants-at-will could not be independent electors; and that when their subservience to the landlords was seen, an agitation for the ballot would set in. But Mr. Hume and the Radicals supported the amendment, anxious to extend the franchise to the utmost, and not displeased with the prospect of a separate agitation for the ballot; and the clause was adopted by a majority of 84. Not till the 15th of September was the bill got through committee. There was another debate on the third reading, ending in a division of 113 to 58; and three nights' more on the question that "this bill do pass." The last division in the Commons (September the 22nd) was 345 to 236. Next day, Lord John, and a hundred of his supporters, carried up the bill to the dreaded Lords.

W. W.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Our Postscript will probably announce the Queen's arrival at Edinburgh, on her way from Balmoral southward. Her Majesty is to lunch at Lancaster at two o'clock to-day, and thence proceed to Liverpool—170 miles. From Liverpool the royal visitors will advance to Worsley, and on Friday enter Manchester; resting again at the Earl of Ellesmere's.

Lord John Russell is still in North Wales. He has received addresses from the town folks of Portmadock, Rhyl, and St. Asaph's. All the Ministers are expected to be in London by the end of the week.

Lord Carew, Lieutenant of Wexford County, has obtained the ribbon of St. Patrick, which the death of Lord Clare has placed at her Majesty's disposal.

Mr. Richardson, the eminent performer on the flute, has recently been appointed to the Queen's private band, and solo-flutist to her Majesty.

Mr. Busfargus Toup Nicolas has been appointed Consul in the Society or Leeward Islands, in the Pacific; to reside at Tahiti.

Mr. William Rickford Collett, formerly M.P. for Lincolnshire, has been declared a bankrupt. Since he left Parliament, Mr. Collett had been engaged in several speculations, some of them in Ireland, which have turned out unsuccessful.

The Earl of Liverpool—half-brother to the celebrated Premier of that title, and his successor in the peerage—died on Friday, in the 67th year of his age, at Buxted park, Sussex. He had been suffering from an attack of pleurisy, and was found dead at the foot of his bed, after having taken a foot-bath. Leaving no issue, the title is extinct.

Lord Stafford—who in 1824 succeeded, by the reversal of attainder, to the honours of the ancient house of Jerningham—died on Saturday, at Hampton Court, in his 81st year.

Viscount Bolinbroke—the fourth of that name, and fifth Viscount St. John—died on Wednesday last, near Elgin. He was born in 1786.

Lord Calthorpe—well known to the frequenters of the May meetings anti-Exeter Hall—died a few days since in Lyons, aged 64. He was a descendant of the celebrated Staffordshire antiquary, Richard Gough.

Mrs. Sherwood, the authoress, died rather suddenly at her residence, Yelverton-place, Twickenham, on Monday, the 22nd ult. This venerable lady was in her 77th year.

Sir Joshua Walmsley—in company with Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., and Rupert Kettle, Esq.—has visited his constituents, the electors of Bolton, and received from them a cordial acknowledgment of his faithful services to them and the great cause of Reform. Mr. Fox also addressed to the meeting an eloquent speech, and was the object of much enthusiasm.

Mr. Hume in the Highlands.—After meeting with his constituents and addressing the electors of the Angus burghs, the member for Montrose proceeded along the east coast of Scotland and the shores of the Moray Firth, as far as Redcastle, the seat of Mr. H. Baillie, M.P., for Inverness-shire, where, together with Miss Hume, he remained for a few days, and then returned south. Redcastle being within a very short distance of Inverness, the capital of the Highlands, the town authorities took advantage of Mr. Hume's proximity to request his acceptance of the freedom of the burgh. The honourable proposition was accepted, and the ceremony of presentation took place in public. Mr. Hume spoke for upwards of an hour and a half. The main subject of discourse was his own career in Parliament, principally since the passing of the Reform Bill. The probable merits and demerits of the new Reform Bill were then canvassed at considerable length, and the veteran Reformer concluded with an expression of his hope that the day is not far distant when England will boast of triennial Parliaments, an enlarged suffrage, vote by ballot, reduced expenditure, and diminished taxation.

A General Freeholder's Permanent Benefit Building Society has been established in London, founded on the same basis as the Birmingham Association. Its leading object is to enable the members of freehold land societies to erect buildings on their land by supplying them with funds, and to give them the opportunity of buying out their land instead of mortgaging it.

The London Temperance League—a new teetotal organization—held an inaugural meeting on Monday evening, at Exeter Hall. In the absence of Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., M.P., Mr. George Cruikshank presided. Mr. Thomas Beggs read a paper on the economical and moral aspect of the Temperance question; and several addresses were delivered.

A Revenue Officer, named Bolton, has met his death by testing aconite (wolfsbane), in the pursuance of his duties at the St. Katherine's Docks. He was opening a case of medicated liquors, and tasted the contents of a bottle, not observing that "Poison" was written within the lid of the box. The surgeon to whom the unfortunate man applied, stated that the spoonful he had taken was sufficient to kill five persons! The coroner's jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased met his death accidentally, and they (the jury) would suggest to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, that [illegible] article of a poisonous character is imported, the permit should bear the word 'poison' as well as the nature of the article itself."

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (OCTOBER).

As might be supposed, Romanism occupies no small space in the Church of England Quarterly Review. Indeed, from the prominence given to this topic, it might be thought that Popery was the grand enemy to religion in the present day — infidelity, scepticism, and indifferentism, being only subordinate evils. The Review opens with an article on "The Coming Crisis," a dry disquisition on the Apocalypse, with a special bearing upon Papal assumptions, an explanation of Mr. Elliott's interpretations, and winding up, with some arguments in favour of the speedy advent of the Millennium. As a variation of the same theme, follows "Semi-Popish Ritual," detailing the Tractarian mummeries at St. Saviour's, Leeds, with a view to give a complete picture of Puseyism in practice. The writer, however, does not attach much importance to the Papal Aggression Bill, but truly affirms "the evil is much more deeply seated than can be touched by any such law as this," and thinks that, "if, unhappily, any confidence should be placed in this law, as a means of preventing, to any great extent, the spread of the Roman Catholic faith amongst us, it will without doubt, be the most fatal act which ever passed the British Legislature." "Popish ritual within the Church is a much more dangerous enemy than Papal aggression from without." Great praise is bestowed upon the manifesto issued by the bench of bishops in March last, in reference to ritual observances, but complaint is made of the reluctance of those prelates in putting in practice their anti-Tractarian views. The following is a home thrust:—

"After the issuing of such an 'Address' as this, it is remarkable that the very prelates by whom it was issued, in their capacity of *ex-officio* members of the Committee of the National Society, allow, in at least one of the training institutions of that society—namely, St. Mark's—a continuance of many of these very innovations against which they have so boldly raised their voice. The chapel and chapel services of St. Mark's are a sort of miniature of St. Saviour's and its ritual; and, if it were wanted to multiply infinitely the whole system of St. Saviour's, and plant an off-shoot from it in every town and village throughout the country, it is difficult to imagine any more effectual means of accomplishing such an object than is supplied by the chapel of St. Mark's and the services of the Broadway Church, at which the Westminster masters and mistresses in training attend. Highly educated and carefully trained, with their heads, at the same time, stuffed full of nonsense about the importance of intoning, and choral services, and surplices, and turning to the east, and other such like matters, these young persons are sent down into every the most remote part of the country, to teach the children of the labouring classes, and give a tone to the labouring classes themselves. . . . Hitherto, as we have already observed, the perversions to Rome have been chiefly amongst the higher classes. But if masters, accustomed from the first to a Popish ritual, in training schools under the immediate sanction of the whole bench of bishops, are sent down to our remote country villages, a taste amongst the labouring classes for the same meretricious exterior, to the neglect of real vital godliness, will be the inevitable consequence; and the step thence to Rome will be as easy and as sure as it was from St. Saviour's in Leeds. There will, in that case, be no need of Papal aggression. The Roman priest will only need to walk quietly over the course, which the so-called *Protestant* schoolmaster has prepared for him. If ever Protestant England is to be reconciled *en masse* to the 'mother of harlots,' it will be, we believe, through the agency of schoolmasters trained in semi-popish seminaries. It is wonderful that the right reverend bench is blind to this most imminent danger."

"Martyrs of the Reformation" is a rambling, historical reminiscence, with an anti-Papal bearing, in which we look in vain for any reference to the Nonconforming martyrs, who suffered at that period under the hands of State Church Protestantism. "The Confessional" is the title of a fourth article on the same hackneyed theme. "The Church of England and the Church of Rome," a fifth. What may be their character, we really cannot say. There is a limit to everything, and we confess that our patience had become exhausted, as we almost despairingly turned over the leaves, and resolved to avoid a surfeit on such indigestible mental food. But we were induced to relent on dipping into "Despotism and Romanism," albeit it was the *sixth* disquisition on the dreaded theme—for catching sight of Mr. "Gladstone" and "Naples," we were curious to ascertain what the Conservative Church of England Quarterly had to say on such a topic. With the exception of a few sentences, the article might have been written by a thorough-going Liberal—so heartily does the reviewer concur in all the denunciations of Neapolitan cruelty contained in Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet. If the anti-Papal *furor* has had no other good effect, it has at least considerably changed the current of feeling in high quarters in reference to foreign politics. One is really startled to find Tory and High Church writers dealing so unsparingly with continental despotism, and in their zeal against Romanism running far in advance of their ordinary opinions—almost rushing into Radicalism. Turning from polemical to literary topics—in the latter respect, the Review is more to our taste, with the exception of an article on "Quakerism," a caricature conceived in so virulent a spirit as likely to overshoot the object of the writer in bringing contempt upon the system and its supporters. In "Poetry and Philosophy," Charles Mackay comes in for a fair share of praise; and in a notice of the life of Dr. Copleston, late Bishop of Llandaff, some credit is given to the efforts of Dissenters in the cause of religion in the Principality; we hope, therefore, the Church organ will not be alarmed if we state our belief that there is, on the whole, a spirit of increasing liberality in its pages, which we hope will increase until it can acknowledge the reasonableness of those principles of entire religious freedom which the partiality of the State and vested interests at present prevents it from acknowledging. We will conclude by two extracts—one taken from a review of Dr. Croly's "Scenes from Scripture," and the other from an interesting notice of the "Life of the late Rev. E. Bickersteth,"—both men of note in the present day, and in their several spheres pillars of the Episcopal Church:—

"The prominent characteristic of Dr. Croly's poetry is originality. While the great mass of imaginative writers are forced back by the poverty of their ideas on the thought of other men, our author luxuriates in his intellectual wealth. He seizes upon a sublime fact with the grasp of a giant, and clothes it in the exhaustless riches of his gorgeous imagination. But Dr. Croly is not a popular poet; and, it may be, has never aimed to be one. As we have before said, he soars above the sympathies of the million—the path of his genius has been in the higher air—among the stars and the storm clouds; or, if it visit earth, it is to mingle in the commotions of nations and the strife of the battle-field. His towering mind, identifying itself with the sublimities of nature, is at home in the convulsions of the earthquake, the roar of the cataract, and the crash of the storm. It is with the sterner and wilder passions of the human heart only that it deigns to deal. It rarely condescends to the gentler feelings of domestic life; and, when it does, still more rarely with success. And so it is in his public speeches and sermons, and for the same reason. He is not what is called a "popular preacher." He drags us along, chained to the chariot-wheels of his stupendous eloquence: we look up at him always with admiration, often with wonder, but we are seldom touched, and never persuaded. The grander his subject, the more triumphant and complete his success. Some of his pulpit portraits from the Old Testament are masterpieces—the outline bold and vigorously graphic—the colouring rich and truthfully oriental. His physical endowments, too, vastly enhance the effect of his eloquence; he has a voice of singular sweetness and power; a commanding figure, while his action, though energetic, is graceful and utterly unstudied. He never hesitates for a word, and it is always the best one. And yet poets and preachers of far feebler powers have a firmer hold on the public mind, because they address themselves rather to the sympathies than the intellect."

"Edward Bickersteth was a labourer in Christ's vineyard of no common character, of very uncommon zeal, and of very enlarged benevolence: he thought things possible which few even of his own most attached friends and warmest admirers could think of otherwise than as impossible: he thought the spirit of love could accomplish things as yet unaccomplished—could make all who name the name of Christ to love one another with a pure heart fervently. . . . In him, indeed, was verified, on this subject especially the [Evangelical Alliance], as on many other subjects generally, that charity which hopeth all things, beareth all things, endureth all things, and he had much to endure in this matter that sadly grieved his own spirit; but that had little power to dim the brightness of his own hopes, and none whatever to chill his charity and love for those whom he ever delighted to consider and to call his brethren. It was probably owing to the predominance of this feeling, to the general benevolence of his heart and of his thoughts towards others, that, humanly speaking, kept back Edward Bickersteth from breaking down much sooner than he did. His labours, daily and continually, mentally and physically, far exceeded those that could be undergone by ordinary men; and the multiplicity of the objects upon which he was incessantly engaged, and the minuteness of the details connected with them with which he was so frequently obliged to store his mind and to burden his memory, rendered his labours more than usually arduous, and the wear and tear of the intellect more than commonly speedy and destructive. But a spirit of love animated him to undertake and to carry on all that he did. The love of God and the love of his neighbour were with him the mainspring of all his movements: his delight was in doing good to all and in thinking charitably of all; that it might truly be said of him that his love towards God lightened all the labours he undertook for men. His life was a labour of love for the human race; and to promote the eternal happiness of the whole human family, he devoted all the powers of his soul, the faculties of his mind, and accounted no labours too great, and no exertions that could be made too arduous, to be withheld. In Edward Bickersteth, therefore, there would seem to have been a most happy combination of charity and zeal—neither in excess, but a very large measure of both—that enabled him throughout his rather lengthened life to do more for missions in the world—to do more for the furtherance of the gospel among heathen nations—than hundreds of his contemporaries whose hearts were nevertheless with him, and whose contributions, liberally bestowed, powerfully assisted him.

We have another Quarterly before us, the Westminster; but its table of contents indicates that it must not be judged of hastily, and will well bear keeping for one week. We pass then to Blackwood—always a favourite, despite his incorrigible Toryism. We have this month but one political article—"The Experiment," and perceiving that thereby is meant free-trade, we confess to recoiling from its perusal. The first paper is an eulogistic but discriminate review of the works of Mr. Helps—for such, it appears, is the name of the author of "Friends in Council," and "Companions of my Solitude." The last named work is justly ranked

as the best of Mr. Help's productions; and the former is the subject of some well-written but not always right-hearted criticism. The reviewer ventures a palliation of American slavery, to which Mr. Helps gives no quarter; and by no means participates the author's dislike to the social action of the State. The following passage has the merit of putting the latter question as cleverly as we remember ever to have seen it put:—

"When there is a good end to be attained, which cannot be secured by separate and individual effort, and which cannot be attained by an effort of the national will through the organs of Government, there you have made out an indisputable case for the interference of the Legislature. It is not a good end if it be not worth the costly or cumbrous machinery you put in motion to accomplish it. In that case it is a slight and trivial object. Now, great sanitary measures answer entirely to the criterion we have given; they are of indisputable utility, worth any conceivable cost. The object to be attained is one which requires co-operation, which cannot be attained by separate and voluntary efforts; and it is one within the scope and power of legislation. 'The Athenian in the comedy,' writes Mr. Helps, 'wearied of war, concludes a separate peace with the enemy for himself, his wife, his children, and his servant.' But it is only in the comedy that such a separate peace is possible. And it would be a still groser fiction that would represent any one of our citizens, buried in the living mass of a town population, making a private treaty against foul air and filthy drainage, for himself, his wife, his children and his servant. If his neighbour can make money by poisoning the air, or if he has but a senseless or depraved nostril, the whol district must suffer."

The other articles of this number are of only moderate merit.

In the variety and attractiveness of its articles we have seldom met with a more interesting number of the ECLECTIC REVIEW than the present. Lamartine's "Restoration of the Monarchy in France" gives occasion for an interesting and graphic sketch of the events of that period, founded on the narrative of the "eloquent poet of history." Of the work itself the reviewer says:—

"Lamartine's work is not that which the philosophic student of history would choose; it is not a production which would suit statesmen or politicians; but to those who wish to feel breathless interest, who delight in gorgeous pictures, in poetic descriptions, in dramatic scenes, in elaborate characters, in historic parallels, the work before us will be truly welcome. There is too much straining for effect, too much theatrical glitter, too much of Homer, too little of Herodotus. It is, in fact, the romance of history, with scrupulous fidelity in the great leading facts, but a minuteness in details which looks like imagination."

Mr. Greg's "Creed of Christendom"—another of the now numerous class of modern publications designed to undermine the foundations of Christianity by assailing its internal evidences, and especially by shaking our faith in the authenticity of Scripture—is analyzed with a skilful hand. The *Eclectic* throws out a timely warning on the duty of Christians in reference to the scepticism of the present day—advice much more needful, in our view, than that which recommends a concentration of strength in attacking that form of religious error *least* likely to lay hold of the increasing intelligence of the age:—

"They who devoutly labour to bring about a new and more fitting style of presenting the ancient truths of the gospel, have a serious and burdensome duty to fulfil. Denounced, by those who take no pains to learn the true state of affairs, as innovators on the good old teaching of our fathers, they have to lay their account with suspicions, misconceptions, and misrepresentations, while they are repulsing the opponents of the faith, sustained in their lonely toil by the truth which they are defending, and by the Master whom they love to serve. In no querulous spirit, but with zeal for a cause which becomes every day more dear to us, we appeal to our Christian, specially to our Nonconformist, readers. We fear that they are little aware of the *present state of the question* between believers and disbelievers of the gospel. We can confidently assure them, from our own knowledge, that it is not what it once was. We call upon the teachers of the churches, upon the Christian *literati* of our country, and on every intelligent member of our spiritual communities, to look into this matter. We need a more exact knowledge of the holy Scriptures—a more enlightened apprehension of the place they occupy in the literature of the world—a more thorough acquaintance with the kind of difficulties which beset inquisitive and truth-loving minds—a more complete mastery of the true science of criticism—a more Catholic humanity—a more profound, vital, and spiritual theology—a more reasoned and earnest conviction of the life-giving truths of Christ—a more elevated and practical outworking of the revealed relation of the spirit of truth to the redeemed Church of the living God. Strong in our own belief that the Bible is even more than all that Christians generally hold it to be, we earnestly desire that it may be intelligently appreciated, wisely expounded, fervently loved, as containing the authentic records of the doings and the sayings of God in the revelation of his grace to man . . . Now is not the time, certainly, for vaunting eulogies on the Bible, or for sweeping denunciations of Popery on this side, or German infidelity on that, but for a calm, investigating, humble study of the Bible for our personal guidance, and for a well-informed declaration of our reasons for revering it above all other books.

A summary of the leading facts detailed in the first volume of Mr. Mayhew's "London Labour and the London Poor," reads almost like a romance. Scarcely credible is the fact that the street-folk of London number upwards of 50,000, and that their yearly takings amount to £2,500,000 a-year. This wandering race, which is described as "a nation of men, women, and children in London, overwhelmed by ignorance, vice, and poverty—a dangerous leaven in our society, a slumbering fire which may one day break out and devastate the higher regions of the commonwealth," increases faster than any other section of the community. "A portentous fact, when we remember that in the United States the contrary is true. There, the prosperous multiply; here, the poor." The writer calls for legislative inquiry and interference, but does not point out the specific mode in which it would reach the evil. He rather deprecates "charity" and "private enterprise," in the attempt to elevate these dangerous classes; trusting alone to the interference of Parliament to ameliorate their condition. No doubt the Legislature may do much indirectly to mitigate this great evil, but we are equally satisfied that a state of things which to a great extent springs out of social habits and arrangements will scarcely be affected, much less uprooted, by Acts of Parliament. We are, therefore, sorry to see the self-denying efforts of voluntary zeal which, although but partially applied, has already done so much in elevating the condition of the poor, thus slighted and distrusted without any other plan being suggested than legislative interference. Has the "paternal" system of Government tended to the social elevation of the people on the continent? Mr. Gladstone's letters on Naples are the subject of an interesting article, and the recent revelations of episcopal cupidity furnish a topic in which the delinquencies of State-churchism are boldly and unsparingly exposed. The only other article we have space to mention is a critique on recent poetry, evidently from the pen of a well-known northern *literateur*, in which the rising of a new poetical luminary in the poetical horizon is heralded by a flourish of trumpets, and various selections from a manuscript poem entitled a "Life Fragment" are given, in justification of the high encomiums bestowed upon the youthful bard. The name of the poetical *debutante* is Alexander Smith. He is twenty-one years of age, and is engaged in commercial pursuits in Glasgow, but is as yet unable to run the risk of publishing on his own account. The public is emphatically warned not to neglect "one of the finest poets, perhaps, indeed, one promising to be the finest since Campbell which Glasgow has produced." We hope, on the other hand, that Mr. Smith will not be too hastily induced by this flattering opinion of his genius to commit himself to the perils of a literary career.

THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR is worthy to follow the veteran we have just named, and is more faithful than he to principles both profess. It develops in every successive number an earnestness in the advocacy of what is emphatically "the present truth," and at the same time a freedom from bigotry to one or two ideas, that contrasts refreshingly with the alternately lackadaisical and ferocious tone of some other magazines, similar in title, and, we believe, having a general, common object. The present number begins with an article in advocacy of "the ballot;" and closes with the usual Monthly Retrospect, urging radicalism in politics as religion in social action, from every incident of the day. Of the other articles we can only name one—"Recent English Scepticism"—and that because it contains some facts relative to the subject that many may be glad to learn.

A new and improved series of Dr. Kitto's JOURNAL OF SACRED LITERATURE commences with the present month, and will, we doubt not, find favour with the increasing class of Scripture students, as well as with the numerous admirers of Dr. Kitto's indefatigable Biblical researches. It comprises articles on "A new explanation of the taxing in Luke ii. 1—5," "The Jesuits," "The Sabbath Day," "Davidson's Introduction to the New Testament," "Wycliffe's Bible," "The Septennary arrangement of Scripture," "The Rephaim, and their connexion with Egyptian History," "Modern Judaism," "Scripture Parallelisms," "Queried Texts," "The Evangelization of India," and Correspondence on texual criticism, &c.; the latter an excellent feature, calculated to greatly further the object for which the periodical is established. Without subscribing to all the sentiments contained in the above articles, we may say that they exhibit much erudition, and an enlarged view of the aim and scope of the Christian dispensation. We shall be glad to hear that Dr. Kitto's valuable journal finds a wide and increasing class of readers.

The AMERICAN MAGAZINE is a new candidate for popular support. Its object is to familiarize us with the spirit of American periodical literature, by culling its choicest flowers, and presenting them to the British public; or, to use the language of the "Introduction," by introducing amongst us "the best and varied fugitive literary efforts of the oldest and *most promising* of the young American authors." The new aspirant for popular support is therefore simply a scissors and paste affair—an attempt to set up business on borrowed capital. Such a project is more in accordance with Yankee "smartness" than with our old-fashioned notions of respecting literary property. We can easily imagine that a magazine, though "got up" with so little trouble, will prove attractive enough, and rather wonder whether, if it should succeed, any of its profits will be devoted to the benefit of the class on whose mental labour it thrives.

The ART JOURNAL brings with it a reminder that we are about to lose a source of entertainment and instruction which has been greatly enjoyed, and will, we should think, be greatly missed—we allude to the Industrial Exhibition, the illustrated catalogue of which is concluded in this number. The handsome acknowledgments here made to exhibitors, artists, engravers, and printers, are most justly due; while the public are indebted to the enterprise of the proprietor of the journal for a souvenir of the Exhibition, which will, we think, exceed in beauty, though not in completeness, any illustrated work on the subject which has yet been published. Handsomely bound in a volume, as it may be, it will make a Christmas present, not to be surpassed in pictorial attractiveness, or in real interest, by any annual or gift-book published.

Few of the smaller periodical publications exhibit greater ability and power of argument in furtherance of its specific object than the HERALD OF PEACE. To have to do with so skilful a controversialist, must be no slight matter. The present number somewhat roughly handles the opinions of two eminent men on the subject of war—Dr. Vaughan, as expressed at a recent meeting at Manchester in favour of Kossuth, and Mr. Alison, in his "History of Europe." Did space permit, we would give a specimen of the style in which their opinions are dealt with by the HERALD OF PEACE.

Four monthly parts of Mr. Cassell's ILLUSTRATED EXHIBITOR have now been published, and are a monument of cheapness and of the publisher's enterprise. *Every page* contains a woodcut, besides much interesting letter-press; and, although the illustrations are not done in the highest style of art, they are original and faithful records of the contents of the Crystal Palace. We have no doubt that the sale of this inexpensive publication will continue long after the close of the Great Exhibition, and be regarded as a valuable record of the great event by thousands to whose means more expensive works are inaccessible.

We must simply acknowledge the receipt of HOGG'S INSTRUCTOR (containing a steel engraving of the Rev. John Thomson, of Duddingston), the CHRISTIAN REFORMER, the SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE REVIEW, the UNITED PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE, the LOCAL PREACHERS' MAGAZINE, the TEACHERS' OFFERING, and the EVANGELICAL MAGAZINE, our space already being exhausted.

My First Grief; or, Recollections of a Beloved Sister. A Memoir and Autobiography. By A PROVINCIAL SURGEON. Bath: Binns and Goodwin. London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street.

THE author of this work has blended in one narrative the story of his own life and memorials of a departed sister. The incidents are few and unremarkable; but related with agreeable simplicity and ardent affection. The "beloved sister" it deplores appears to have been intelligent and pious; but singularly amiable and attractive, rather than distinguished by superior spiritual excellence. Two remarkable prophetic dreams are mentioned as preceding her illness and death, on which we need not venture an opinion. A considerable part of the volume is taken up with reflections, which scarcely assist the narrative, and are not very closely connected with its subject. These occasional episodes, however, if not quite in place, are in themselves intelligent and pleasing. The author is apparently a man of deep feeling and piety, as also of poetic temperament and various culture. He has rather poured out his heart in this little work, than given a sketch of the sister who is professedly its subject; still less has he attempted anything like complete biography, or the development of *character* which the reader might sympathize with and admire. The want of unity of purpose, and the dash of egoism that pervades the digressions, leave, on the whole, the impression of weakness; notwithstanding that the book shows literary ability that might have raised it higher, and has the charm which fine affections always exercise, so that we are unwilling to blame.

Walks through Paradise. A Guide to the Young in the study of the Primeval History of Man. By DAVID MOSES. London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

THIS little work traces the successive incidents in the Paradisaical history; embodying in its narrative much judicious exposition, educing important principles, and conveying sound practical instruction. It is written with intelligence, simplicity, and good taste; and forms an illustrative comment on the first pages of human history, well suited to interest young people, and to impress on their minds and hearts the sublimest and most useful truths. It is no modification of our good opinion to say, that we do not agree in every particular interpretation, and that we think the title the least

attractive part of the book. Although the author bears a Jewish name, we happen to know that he never was, and is not by descent, a Jew; and believe he will be recognised by many readers as having lectured throughout the country as the faithful agent of the Peace Society, when the cause of Peace had fewer friends and less brilliant successes.

Something New from the Story Garden. Brought by Sister, for Ida, Agnes, and Ernie. London: Groombridge and Sons, Paternoster-row.

This is one of the most captivating and delightful of recent books for children. In originality and imaginativeness it excels most things of the kind of English birth. So fresh and genial is it, that we read right on to the close. It has moral uses, also, not suggested at the end, but felt and understood in every turn and incident of the narratives. There is not a particle of nonsense in the book—either frivolous or solemn: neither meaningless amusement, nor unamusing preachment. We warmly recommend the book to all little people; and recommend the author to write more such.

The State Churches in British Guiana. By the Rev. W. G. Barrett. London: British Anti-state-church Association, 41, Ludgate-hill.

In this pamphlet "the test of experience" is applied to the State-payment of religion in our colonial dependencies. Mr. Barrett has had the advantage of some years' personal observation of the influence of State Churches, in various forms, on the secular and spiritual condition of a mixed people, and the interests of a colony. The results of his observation are here combined with historical and statistical information, diligently and carefully extracted from "blue books" and colonial papers. Great research and intelligent grasp of the whole question are most apparent; and the statement of the past and present facts of this "legislation for souls"—as the author names it—is characterised by uncommon vigour and force. British Guiana is richly blest with ecclesiastical establishments: "they comprise the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, the Dutch Reformed Church, the Roman Catholic Church; and (when *the whole truth is told*) a little page that waits to be served after these higher mightinesses, the *Wesleyans*, gathering up the fragments of State-pay, that nothing may be lost." The facts brought forward are truly astounding, and form, altogether, an exposure which will "raise a dust" in the colony, when this plain truth-telling pamphlet gets into circulation there, as is sure to be the case.

The State Church, its *motives* and *ends*, will be better understood for such publications as this; and we are glad to find that it is to be followed by similar historical statements respecting the Church establishments of our other colonies.

The World-Religion; or, the Fitness of Christianity to be the Religion of the Whole Human Race. By J. Baldwin Brown, B.A. London: Ward and Co., Paternoster-row.

This lecture is worthy of general perusal. Its propositions are,—The truth of the idea—a world-religion; the pretension of Christianity to be that world-religion; and the power of Christianity to maintain its pretensions, and to be practically the religion of the world. The author confesses his obligations to Professor Maurice's "Religions of the World and their relation to Christianity," and to Mr. Trench's "Unconscious Prophecies of Heathendom;" and, indeed, his lecture is an echo of these works (and, we should be inclined to suppose, of some parts of Coquerel's work on "Christianity" also), although not to the loss either of the individuality of the lecturer, or originality of thought and illustration. In developing the power of Christianity to become the religion of the world, Mr. Brown confesses thus to a creed of *Christian Socialism*—not inconsistent, however, in his view, with a fair and legitimate *competition*:—

"Christianity contains the germ of the social system of the world. That little company at Jerusalem, which was of one accord, and broke bread from house to house in gladness and singleness of heart, was the germ of a society which shall ultimately embrace the world. I do not say that the citizens of the world shall have all things literally in common, but I say that the world may become, and will become, a church. And I say, too, that in the church of the world, that spirit which made the early church so far communists shall reign, making all things common, after a nobler sort than a mere community of outward possessions. A community, in which all that a man is, and all that a man has, shall be felt to be not his own for selfish advantages, but his own for his brother's use and God's. This is true communism, of which all others are ghastly mimicries. . . . And understand, young men, that during the next few years we shall have to learn—let us pray that we have not to learn it in bitterness and anguish—that the Christian principle, 'Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil ye the law of Christ,' is the only principle which, *politically, socially, commercially*, shall serve the need of the world. The selfish principle of man's relations, making self the centre, not God, is rapidly exhausting itself; the church principle will be the principle of society in future ages of the world."

This, again, is a liberalized expansion of views put forth by Professor Maurice and Mr. Kingsley; but the stand-point of Mr. Brown proves favourable to a more comprehensive and spiritual—and less formal and mechanical—conception of "the Church." In these views we do not lack both interest and hope. Mr. Brown is an honest, clear-minded eloquent, thinker and speaker;—this lecture is fresh proof of it.

Poems and Essays; or, a Book for the Times. By Dalmocand. London: Partridge and Oakey, Paternoster-row.

It is said of this book in a prefatory note, that its contents have already appeared in periodicals; and every page bears this specific mark—third-rate magazine writing. Amongst the verses called "Poems" we really have sought in vain for one poetic line, image, or phrase. Amongst the "Essays" we can find plain, good sense: well enough for an ephemeral periodical, not pretending to much intelligence or character, but quite undeserving any other appearance in print. Green and gold, fine paper and good type, are quite wasted, we fear, in this case. Why the book should be called "A Book for the Times" we don't know:—is it possible that "*the* times" ought to have been printed "*idle* times?"—and idle, indeed, must they be, if no better work or play can be found than that afforded by "Dalmocand." We believe that the author's sympathies and intents are of the purest and best; but it is impossible to accept a *book* on such a ground. These days of infinite publication are not days to encourage feeble and useless books; and the convenience and interests of the public demand that a critic should plainly and kindly say so, when he finds a book to be such.

An Address to the Students of Cheshunt College. Delivered by the Rev. W. H. Stowell, D.D. Second Edition. London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

This address was delivered nearly twelve months ago, by Dr. Stowell, on his appointment as President of Cheshunt College. As it did not then come under our notice, and has since reached a second edition, we are glad now to recommend it, not only to candidates for the ministry, but to studious young men in general. It is rich in weighty thoughts and practical wisdom; and its manly and deep religiousness carries its suggestions to the inmost soul of the student. An exceedingly clear and chaste expression of his thoughts is well known to be characteristic of the author. We illustrate our opinion of Dr. Stowell's production by extracting a few sentences:—

"If the habits of life on which you have entered are so eminently conducive to the perfecting of your humanity, I take leave to remind you that they are not to be less, but more, highly appreciated as *auxiliaries to your spiritual progress as Christians*. Christianity is not the only means employed by God for the elevation of our race. It takes up all the elements of human improvement, pervading them with its sanctity, impregnating them with its vitality, and subordinating them to its own purpose, as the final and culminating glory both of man and of God. He who should know all that it is possible for man to know, would not, on that account, be proud, irreligious, and unchristian. The knowledge of Christianity, unattainable by any but the humble, believing, and devout—is indispensable to the comprehensive and symmetrical perception of other things; and the degree in which our knowledge, derived from various sources, is enlarged, becomes the measure of our intellectual progress towards the understanding of the gospel, in its luminous bearings on all the fields of truth through the vast circle of the universe. I make this observation with the painful recollection of the facts—that many scholars are not religious; that the apparent piety of not a few young men has been enfeebled during their scholastic pursuits; and that there are speculative systems in which men indulge, until they discard revealed authority, and abandon every principle of our faith. These are facts which I cannot deny; which I do not wish to forget; on which I look with some self-distrust; and which strike me very forcibly as fruitful in weighty cautions to us all. The simple truth seems, however, to be just this,—that no man has a right to give scholarship or philosophy such exclusive attention as to interfere with the practical duties which he owes to himself, his brethren, and to his God; and, further, that no man can be either wise or safe who mistakes the speculative reasonings of the intellect for the actual reality of things. The study of languages, the formal accuracy and strict demonstration of mathematical truth, the examining of God's laws, impressed on man's constitution and history, and the development of the principles involved in the physical and moral sciences, or in Divine revelation, have no necessary connexion with indevoutness, no inevitable tendency to misbelief, no resistless impulse towards self-flattery; and, while the philosophies which assume nothing, or too little, or too much, are misty, empty, and evanescent as the clouds, true philosophy, building on facts, and tracing the powers in nature to Him who speaks to us of truths beyond the range of nature, by prophets and apostles, has nothing in it to draw men's hearts from the lessons of inspiration, and the life of faith."

Another fatal Colliery Accident, by which three lives have been lost, occurred on Friday afternoon, at Welton Old Coalpit, near Midsummer Norton, about fifteen miles from Bristol. George Hill, Samuel Taylor, and George Delimore, attached themselves to the rope, with a view of being lowered into the pit, and the descent was safely made till the men had reached about 150 feet from the bottom, when the rope suddenly broke, and all three were precipitated to the bottom. They were all dreadfully mangled; one of them survived a short time after reaching the surface. Taylor has left a widow and children; and Delimore was on the point of being married.

A poor woman, named Harriet Dowse, wife of Thomas Dowse cottager, who died lately at Bratoft, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, after a few days' illness, had incautiously applied some tallow from a candle to a scratch on her face: in a few hours after the application, her face and head became very painful, and previously to her dissolution had swollen to a fearful extent—the consequence of some very poisonous ingredients used by chandlers for purifying tallow.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

Life on Board Ship.—Rising at about half-past six or seven in the morning, you perform your ablutions on deck, if the weather be warm and fine, by getting a bucket of sea water thrown over you by one of the sailors, while they are occupied in washing the decks. Later in the day, and when the decks are dry, this will not be allowed. You then dive to your berth, dress yourself, and come on deck; take a few turns to and fro before breakfast, which is served precisely at eight o'clock, or, in nautical language, eight bells; the morning watch is called, the captain comes on deck, and crew and passengers afterwards go to breakfast, usually a substantial one on board a well-found vessel—tea and coffee, without milk (except in a large ship that can carry a cow), ham and eggs, or dried fish, butter, and hard biscuits. The forenoon is passed by the passengers according to their various humours. Some stay below in the cabin with the skylight off, reading, writing, or drawing; others remain on deck, conversing with the officers of the watch, or climb into the main or foretop, with a telescope or book; while some go forward into the bows, and lounge in the network of the fore-topmast stay-sail. When the weather is particularly fine, much amusement is afforded by the shoals of fish, dolphins, bonettas, and porpoises, sporting about. Draughts is a favourite pastime on board, and there are few vessels where a draught-board is not to be found. At noon precisely, the watch being called, both the captain and mate make their appearance on deck, quadrant in hand, to ascertain the ship's latitude (unless the sun be obscured by the clouds), and the seamen, with the exception of the helmsman, repair below to dinner. At one p.m. the captain-steward dives below, cloth in hand, with a "Now, gentlemen, by your leave;" so books and desks disappear, and the table is spread. If the weather be rough, cross bars of wood, about the thickness of laths, are lashed over the table, to steady the plates and dishes, which would otherwise upset; and it not unfrequently happens, when the sea runs high, you get a plate of scalding soup thrown over you, or a hot fowl or duck fetches way on to the cabin floor. After dinner, the officer of the watch repairs to his post; the passengers remain below to converse, or go on deck, as the humour takes them; tea is served at six; the evening generally concludes with a rubber at whist, social converse, accompanied by a glass of grog and cigar; at ten all lights are put out, except the one in the binnacle; then those who feel no inclination to turn in remain on deck, and chat with those who happen to be near.—*Bentley.*

Story of a Russian Priest.—The cruel complications to which the system of serfdom and the heartlessness of serf-owners sometimes lead, are strikingly exemplified in the story of a Russian priest, with whom Mr. Jermann made acquaintance during an excursion near St. Petersburg. The priest's father was a serf on an estate near Kasan, and was permitted by the count, his master, to take service in the town, he paying a yearly *abrok*, or fine, in lieu of the labour he was bound to perform. He obtained employment in the household of a rich goldsmith, and there occupied his leisure in drawing, for which he had a natural taste. One day he surprised his employer by the exhibition of a beautiful arabesque design. The goldsmith, struck by his ability, released him from his menial duties, and took him as a pupil into his workshop, where his talent, backed by unwearying assiduity, soon converted the dull peasant into a highly skilled artist. Thus he continued until he reached his five-and-twentieth year, when he fell in love with the goldsmith's daughter, a beautiful girl of eighteen. She ardently returned his love, and her father consented to their union on one condition, that the serf should become a freeman. This condition could not be complied with. The count obstinately refused to liberate his vassal; all that entreaty could wring from him was the promise that, without absolute necessity, he would not withdraw him from the town. This did not satisfy the old goldsmith; but he could not resist his daughter's tears, and the lovers were united. A year of perfect happiness flew rapidly by; then came the war with France; the bridegroom's younger brother was taken for military service, his father died, and he himself was summoned by his owner to manage the now deserted farm. On his brother's return from the army he was to be at liberty to go back to Kasan. But his brother never returned, and the poor artist, the cunning worker in gold and silver, was condemned to follow the plough, whilst his free-born wife sat beneath a serf's roof, nursing her infant son. This child was her only consolation in her sadly altered circumstances. She passed her time in dressing and adorning it, and the fame of its beauty spread through the hamlet, till it reached the ears of the countess, who demanded to see the child. The proud mother decked it out like a lamb for the sacrifice, and took it to the castle. The countess was delighted with its beauty, as she might have been with that of a poodle or parrot, and declared her intention to do its parents the honour of adopting it. In vain the mother wept, implored, and raved in despair at the prospect of losing her son. The infant remained upon the countess's lap; the mother was forcibly turned out of the castle. Brought up in luxury, the boy thought not of the parents he had scarcely known. The count died soon after his adoption, leaving his widow with two sons and a daughter, besides the adopted son, and two adopted daughters. The six children grew up together in perfect equality, receiving the same education, sharing the same sports, until the serf's son reached

his fifteenth year. At that period the young count fell dangerously ill; the physicians abandoned him, and his despairing mother made a vow, that if he recovered, she would devote all her adopted children to the Church. He did recover; she sent her two adopted daughters to a convent; one took the veil; the other so obstinately refused it, that the superior of the convent sent her back again to the countess, who, furious at her refusal, gave her in marriage to a gamekeeper, a dissolute fellow, who took her away to Moscow. Then came the turn of the goldsmith's son. He had no taste for the priesthood, but what could he do? A serf, and the son of a serf, obedience was his only passport to freedom; refusal would condemn him to a life of toil and misery. By consenting, he at least secured his emancipation; for no serf can be a priest in Russia. He yielded, was received into the church, and it was during his residence at the St. Peterburg seminary that Mr. Jermann fell in with him, and heard from his own lips the sad story of his life.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Diggings.—A few centuries hence what will be the reply of an editor of Notes and Queries to the inquiry, Whence is derived the name of the Californian and Australian Diggings? Will it be that the places where adventurers dug up the soil in the search for gold were thence called diggings, the name having been originally so acquired in California, and transferred to the same pursuit in Australia? The explanation is plausible, but, like many plausibilities, false; and the error is already established, though the truth is so near us, distant little more than a couple of years. The name of the diggings has only the sort of connexion with gold that Lancashire has with spinning; that is to say, it is of much anterior date, and merely the *locus in quo*, the diggings having been known and so called before a grain of gold was discovered there by a civilized eye, as Lancashire was known and so called before a yard of cotton was spun. And till within a very few months the word was spelt, not diggings, but diggins. No doubt the g in the last syllable was introduced by some stickler for orthography, but the word originally was spelt both ways. It is of frequent occurrence in Fremont's Expedition to Oregon and California, published in 1846. Colonel Fremont, an officer in the service of the United States, was employed by the Government to explore the country between the frontiers of the Missouri and south pass of the Rockey Mountains. He was engaged in this expedition from May 1843 to June 1844. This journey brought Colonel Fremont within view of Francisco Bay, and the valley of the Sacramento; and in the country to the eastward, the desert region called the Great Basin, and its neighbourhood, he makes frequent mention of the Digger Indians, whom he thus describes:—"Dispersed in single families, without firearms; eating seeds and insects; digging roots (and hence their name). Such is the condition of the greater part; others are a degree higher, and live in communities upon some lake or river that supplies fish, and from which they repulse the miserable *Digger*." The account of this exploring expedition was written and published before the discovery of gold in California, in the country now called the Diggings, but which was then also known to a few enterprising travellers and adventurers as the Diggins, or the country of the Digger Indian tribes.—*Examiner.*

The Moral Evils of Wealth.—I am obliged to regard with considerable distrust the influence of wealth upon individuals. I know that it is a mere instrument, which may be converted to good or to bad ends. I know that it is often used for good ends; but I more than doubt whether the chances lead that way. Independence and luxury are not likely to be good for any man. Leisure and luxury are almost always bad for every man. I know that there are noble exceptions. But I have *seen* so much of the evil effect of wealth upon the mind—making it proud, haughty, and impatient—robbing it of its simplicity, modesty, and humility—bereaving it of its large, and gentle, and considerate humanity; and I have *heard* such testimonies, such astonishing testimonies, to the same effect, from those whose professional business it is to settle and adjust the affairs of large estates, that I more and more distrust its boasted advantages; I deny the validity of that boast. In truth, I am sick of the world's admiration of wealth. Almost all the noblest things that have been achieved in the world, have been achieved by poor men—poor scholars and professional men—poor artizans and artists—poor philosophers, and poets, and men of genius. It does appear to me that there is a certain staidness and sobriety, a certain moderation and restraint, a certain pressure of circumstances, that is good for man. His body was not made for luxuries—it sickens, sinks, and dies under them. His mind was not made for indulgence—it grows weak, effeminate, and dwarfish under that condition. It is good for us to bear the yoke—and it is especially good to bear the yoke in our youth. I am persuaded that many children are injured by too much attention, too much care, by too many servants at home, too many lessons at school, too many indulgences in society—they are not left sufficiently to exert their own powers, to invent their own amusements, to make their own way—they are often insufficient and unhappy—they lack ingenuity and energy—because they are taken out of the school of Providence, and placed in one which our own foolish fondness and pride have built for them. Wealth without a law of entail to help it, has always lacked the energy even to *keep* its own treasures—they drop from its imbecile hand. What an extraordinary revolution in domestic life is that, which, in this respect, is presented to us all over the world! A man, trained in the school of industry and frugality, acquires a large estate, his children possibly keep it, but the third generation almost inevitably goes down the rolling-wheel of fortune, and *there* learns the energy necessary to rise again. And yet we are, almost *all* of us, anxious to put our children, or to ensure that our grandchildren shall be put, on this road to indulgence, vice, degradation, and ruin! This excessive desire and admiration for wealth is one of the worst traits in our modern civilization. We are, if I may say so, in an unfortunate dilemma in this matter. Our political civilization has opened the way for multitudes to wealth, and created an insatiable desire for it—but our mental civilization has not gone far enough to make a right use of it.—*Orville Dewey.*

GLEANINGS.

James Fennimore Cooper, the novelist, whose death we noticed in our last, was born at Burlington, N. J., on the 15th of September, 1789. His father, Judge Cooper, was a large landholder in Otsego county. He received the rudiments of a classical education under a private instructor at Burlington, continued his studies with an accomplished Episcopal clergyman in Albany, and entered Yale College in 1802. A native passion for the sea, and an unconquerable love of adventure, led him to solicit admission into the American Navy, at that time in its infancy. In 1805 he entered the service as a midshipman, remained in the navy for six years, in 1810 resigned his post, and married the lady who survives to mourn his loss.

Mr. G. P. R. James, who is now travelling in the United States, was lately thrown from his carriage, whilst riding from Utica to Stockbridge, Mass., and much bruised. The *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* gives an account of the affair in an admirable imitation of Mr. James's well-known style:—

"On a clear, warm morning, in the month of August, 1851, a light, handsome vehicle, drawn by a single spirited horse, might have been seen upon the road in the vicinity of Stockbridge, Mass. The sole occupant of the carriage was a gentleman of perhaps forty-five years of age, of rather full figure, and having an unmistakable English countenance. He seemed much to enjoy the fine scenery around him, and only removed his eyes from it to make occasional applications to a handsome snuff box, which he carried in his pocket.

"The road gradually became rough, and the traveller, too much engrossed with his box and the scenery, paid little attention to his horse. Suddenly the animal took fright as his driver drew a vigorous blast on a large silk pocket handkerchief. He set off at full speed, down a rough declivity, and, in an incredibly short space of time, the gentleman might have been seen lying prostrated on the road side, while the horse and vehicle were speedily out of sight and in Stockbridge. At this juncture two horsemen came in sight, and hastened to the prostrated traveller, who gave his name as G. P. R. James. The elder of the horsemen was—"

[To be continued.]

The marketable value of every private soldier dying in our East India possessions is £135, this sum being required to train, equip, and bring from Europe another man to place in his stead.—*Medical Times.*

It is calculated by a sporting writer that in Yorkshire there are 4,000 hunters, which cause to be employed 2,000 men, and eat 40,000 qrs. of oats, 2,000 qrs. of beans, and 8,000 tons of hay.

In the biography of Hannah More, just published, it is related that when about sixteen, a dangerous illness brought her under the care of Dr. Woodward, a physician of eminence at that day. On one of his visits being led into conversation with his patient on the subject of literature, he forgot the purpose of his visit in the fascination of her talk, till suddenly recollecting himself, when he was half way down stairs, he cried, "Bless me, I forgot to ask the girl how she was;" and returned to the room—"How are you to day, my dear child?"

A patent is being taken by Mr. Foreman, a practical printer, of New Boston, Illinois, for a printing-press moved and regulated by galvanic magnets. His paper works upon a reel, and is continuous, like the telegraphic coil. The paper passes over the type on a cylinder, and, when one side is worked, the paper is reversed, and the other side worked, with a perfect register; and the sheets are clipped apart as they come from the press by an ingenious contrivance. According to American authorities, "there is no limit hardly to the speed at which the press will work; its exactness is beyond anything known in this line of machinery; and, what is better than all, Mr. Foreman says he can get up the largest-sized press at a cost of not more than 500 dollars."

A correspondent sends us, as "Curiosities of Literature," extracts from "Hymns, or Small Sermons, in four verses each;" by a Buckinghamshire clergyman. One specimen is from a "sermon" on eternity:—

"When million millions years are past,
Ten billions more bring not the last;
Eternity then is but young,
Its duration merely begun."

Another specimen: it is taken from the "Sermon on Easter:"—

"An angel came the air bright'ning,
His robes white, his face like light'ning,
The keepers shook at the awful ken,
And fell to earth like dead men!"

A lady named Power, great-aunt of the late Right Hon. R. L. Shiel, who is now in her 110th year, was sojourning during the early part of this week at the Clifton Hotel. She has just returned from visiting the Great Exhibition! The old lady appeared to be in excellent health and spirits.—*Bristol Mirror.*

A party of young fellows found fault with the butter on the boarding-house table. "What is the matter with it?" said the mistress. "Just you ask it," said one, "it is old enough to speak for itself."

The stag sheds its antlers, the lobster sheds its claws, but it is the marvel of protection to shed its head periodically. It cast off Peel, it casts off Disraeli, it will cast off Foskett. Heaven, in its mercy, has not given the breath of life to the man false and foolish enough to be permanently acceptable as a chief to the Protectionists.—*Examiner.*

A Berlin artist has discovered the art of fixing daguerreotypes upon glass which is covered with a fusion of zinc or gold. The operation takes about five minutes. When dipped into water, or varnish, the subject taken is very distinct. The artist is enabled to give any colouring to the picture he may like, and has even succeeded in combining two different colours upon the same daguerreotype.

An ingenious wanderer has been lecturing in Kirkaldy on "Popery," illustrating his subject by dissolving views of the rites, &c., of the Roman Catholic Church.

Henry Vincent among the Farmers.—On three successive nights Mr. Vincent has lectured in Thrapston, Northamptonshire, the centre of an agricultural district. The attendance of farmers was very numerous, and radical reform sentiments were received with great enthusiasm.

The New Method of Musical Teaching.—The second conference of "Tonic Solfaers" was held at the Independent Chapel, Plaistow, yesterday week. About seventy persons were expected from town, but the fine weather and the enthusiasm of the disciples of the new method brought two hundred. William Franks, Esq., of Norwood, was in the chair. Mr. Curwen read letters regretting absence from Mr. T. W. Ierson, who teaches singing at the Normal School of the Congregational Board of Education, expressing "unabated interest in the method;" from William Sugden, Esq., M.A., of the Wesleyan Training College, Westminster—the gentleman who introduced the method in Mr. Stow's Training College, Glasgow—announcing the adoption of the "People's Service" in their chapel at Westminster; from Mr. W. J. Fitch, of Woolton, near Liverpool, formerly teacher of singing at the Borough-road Normal Schools, declaring his continued approval; from Alfred Yeomans, Esq., of Coalbourn Brook, saying, "It is the system of nature, and therefore the only true system;" from the Rev. D. Harrison, of Whitstable, describing two classes recently commenced after Mr. Curwen's lecture there; from Mr. W. P. Sibree, of Bristol, speaking of several classes there, but especially of Mr. M. Matthews's enthusiastic success in the two Ragged Schools of that city; and from Mr. Pyburn, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Letters were received also from Mrs. Stapleton, of Dowgate-hill; Mr. Linder, of Stepney meeting; Mr. Hardy, of the Blackfriars Working Man's Institute; Mr. W. Wates, of Wolwich; and Mr. John Webster, of Leeds. The following topics for discussion were then set forth:—1. The cheapness with which music can be printed on this method, and the readiness with which it can be taught—opening the gates of musical pleasure to lower but not less important classes of society; 2. The adaptation of this method to congregations—enabling the poorest to join in the song of the sanctuary; 3. Its adaptation to schools—diffusing cheerfulness, and leaving moral and sacred impressions; 4. The importance of multiplying music in the new notation, in connexion with the *Tonic Solfa Reporter*. These topics were spoken to by Mr. Young, of Wood-street, Spitalfields; Mr. Read, of the Wesleyan School, Globe road; Mr. Foulds, of Wycliffe Chapel; T. T. Curwen, Esq., of Clapton; Rev. Mr. Featherstone, of St. Mary's Cray; Mr. F. Thomas, of Gascoigne-place British School; the British teacher at Orpington, who had given up the hope of teaching children to sing from notes until this system secured him complete success; Mr. Lillyman, music teacher, Bow, who described the success of the method in several national schools, Birkbeck schools, and ladies' schools; and the Rev. Alexander Lowrie, of East Calder, Edinburgh. Mr. Curwen ascribed the credit of invention to Miss Glover, and claimed for himself only that of modification. In the course of the proceedings the anthems, "Come unto me," "O praise the Lord," "And I heard a great voice," and several other pieces, were sung with great accuracy and delightful impression. The Conference, as compared with the last, indicated a very large increase in numbers, spirit, and vocal power.—We observe that Mr. Curwen is about to deliver lectures on this system in the Aldersgate Institution.

[Advertisement.] — We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers, a remedy which has the merit of being at once nice, safe, speedy, and sure (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as a saves fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies), for dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, diarrhœa, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, at sea, or under any other circumstances, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, cramps, spasms, headaches, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, cough, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, consumption, debility, paralysis, depression of spirits, &c. DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which is easily prepared, even on board ship, or in a desert, is the best food for invalids and delicate infants, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross—a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., London, who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; the Rev. Thomas Minster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late Surgeon in the 96th Regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; and many well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, testimonial of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.—*See Advertisement.*

BIRTHS.

September 26, at Henllan, the wife of the Rev. Evans Lewis, Independent minister, of Brynbarian, of a son.

September 28, at Haverstock-terrace, Hampstead, Mrs. Shoveller, of a son.

September 30, the wife of Mr. C. Welch, of Parker's-row, Bermondsey, of a son.

October 1, at Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, the wife of the Rev. W. Walters, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

September 23, in the Independent Chapel, Oakhampton, by license, Mr. John Brook, yeoman, of Dowland, to Miss Ann Piper, of East Park, Iddesleigh, Devon.

September 25, at Kensington, by the Rev. John Stoughton, William Mears, eldest son of W. M. Newton, Esq., of Ladbroke-square, Kensington-park, to Matilda, eldest daughter of R. Beane, Esq., of Edwardes-square, Kensington.

September 27, in the Independent Chapel, Oakhampton, Mr. George Cudlipp, of Sourton, to Mrs. Sarah Edmonds, widow, of Bridestowe, Devon.

September 28, at Studley, by the Rev. S. Smith, John, eldest son of Mr. J. Morgan, of Dockhead, London, to Miss Ann Hall, of Studley, Warwickshire.

September 29, at the Baptist Chapel, Ridgmount, by the Rev. J. H. Brooks, Mr. Samuel Wightman to Miss Mary Walker; both of Ridgmount.

September 30, at the Baptist Chapel, Worstead, Norfolk, by the Rev. J. Webb, Mr. Richard Barham Shalders, of London, to Miss Eliza Rooke, of Dover; the bridal pair about to sail for Auckland, New Zealand.

October 1, at Buckland Chapel, Portsea, by the Rev. A. Jones, Mr. G. Tuckett to Miss Walling; both of Landport.

October 1, at the Independent Chapel, Great Dunmow, by the father of the bride, assisted by her brother, Mr. W. R. Bangust, of Morpeth-terrace, Victoria Park, London, to Eliza Anne, second daughter of the Rev. J. Morison, late of Stebbing.

October 1, at St. Mary's, Islington, by the Rev. D. Wilson, A.M., vicar, William, son of T. H. Boykett, Esq., of Holloway and Chancery-lane, to Mary Anne, only child of J. G. Lucy, Esq., of Holloway.

October 2, at the Independent Chapel, Oakhampton, Mr. William Cowle, of Inwardleigh, to Miss Jane Vanstone, of Hatherleigh, Devon.

October 4, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. A. M'Laren, of Southampton, John Renshaw, Esq., of Upper Thames-street and Highbury, to Elizabeth Inglis, the eldest daughter of the late D. M'Laren, Esq., Manager of the South Australian Company.

October 5, at the Independent Chapel, Rugeley, Staffordshire, by the Rev. T. Hall, Mr. David Clay to Miss Buchannan.

DEATHS.

September 23, at No. 8, Clanbrasil-street, Dublin, Mr. Alexander Farquharson, of John's-place, Edinburgh, son-in-law of the Rev. D. H. Creighton, sen., minister of Bray, near Dublin.

September 24, at Côte d'Ingouville, Seine Inférieure, France, in his 12th year, Francis William, fourth son of Le Pasteur F. Monod, of Paris.

September 24, aged 82, the Rev. James Knight, of Larkhall-lane, Clapham.

September 26, Mr. Thomas Fowler, of Bruce-grove, Tottenham.

September 26, at Dover, aged 16 months, Clara Louisa Englehart, youngest daughter of the Rev. H. Cresswell, of Canterbury.

September 28, at Brighton, aged 72, Elizabeth, the wife of T. Piper, Esq., of Denmark-hill.

September 28, at the residence of her nephew, Mr. G. Herbert, of Nottingham, aged 77, Mrs. Margaret Clarke, late of Bath, formerly of Ackleton, Salop.

September 29, at his residence, Wandsworth, Surrey, in the 76th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Newsom, late of High-street, Southwark.

October 1, Mr. Henry Johnson, for many years Superintendent of the Royal Pleasure-gardens, Hampton Court.

[Advertisement.]—Superstitious Reverence for Holy Wells and Mineral Springs.—The curative powers of the Mineral Waters of Great Britain are so well known, and their fame so fully established, on account of the wonderful cures wrought by them, that they have been worshipped by pilgrims, and denominated "holy," while superstition has attached to them a thousand wondrous legends of those famous cures. We have great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the Peak Chalybeate Salts advertised in another column, which are employed exclusively by physicians and surgeons in their practice, as combining the medicinal virtues of the most celebrated spas; and from their spontaneous testimony we recommend a trial in all cases where mineral waters have been recommended, especially as the full benefit of the medical spring may now be obtained without an expensive journey, or absence from business.—*Christian Times, June 25th*, 1851.

[Advertisement.]—Halse's Portable Galvanic Apparatus—(From the *Wesleyan* of March 10).—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known: but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the Galvanic Apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to any thing of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanised by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square."

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The very favourable accounts of the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom, for the month and eight months ending on the 5th ult., together with the statement that the current quarter's revenue will prove to be at least as great as for the same period last year, have tended to the increase of business on the Stock Exchange, and somewhat to the restoration of that confidence which occasional failures in the commercial world have, of late, very much shaken. The melancholy suicide of Mr. Ingle Rudge, has cast a gloom over the members of the "house;" who, however, anxious to do what lay in their power to assuage the necessary suffering of his widow and children, have entered into a handsome subscription for their relief, which already amounts to about £1,000. There has been very little fluctuation in the prices of funds during the week. Consols have ranged between 96⅝ and 97⅛, the difference between the two quotations representing the actual increase since our last publication. The books are not open yet for money purchasers in any of the funded securities, so that the prices quoted are to be understood as only nominal.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96⅛ ⅜	96⅛ ¼	96⅛ ¼	96⅛ 7	97⅛	96⅞
Cons. for Acct.	97⅛ ⅜	96⅞ ⅞	97 6/8	97	97⅛	97⅛
3 per Ct. Red.	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	97⅛
New 3½ per Ct. Annuities...	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	98⅞
India Stock ..	—	—	260	—	—	262
Bank Stock ..	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	215¾
Exchq. Bills..	46 pm.	—	43 pm.	43 pm.	43 pm.	46 pm.
India Bonds ..	47 pm.	—	—	46 pm.	50 pm.	51 pm.
LongAnnuit. .	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	7 7-16

Some of the Foreign Securities have experienced another advance on our last quotations; and business generally has improved. Mexican has risen 1 per cent., and Spanish has slightly advanced. Other stocks are firm at the following prices:—Equador Bonds, 3⅛ ¼; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 27⅛ ¼; Portuguese, Four per cent., 32½; Sardinian, Five per Cent., 83 2; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cents., Div. from Nov. 1840, 27¼; Ditto, Three per Cents., 37⅛; Ditto, Passive Bonds, 5⅝ ⅛.

The quarterly Revenue returns alluded to above, will be made up on Friday evening next, but sufficientis known to indicate that their haracter will be very favourable. "In spite," says the official notices in the *Observer*, "of all remissions of taxation, the present quarter will show an increase over the corresponding quarter of last year." What extent of increase the tables will show, is not yet known, but it is intimated that it will appear under the items of Customs, Excise, Property and Income-tax, and Post Office. There will be a falling off in the revenue derived from stamps, of about £100,000—less by £25,000 than was calculated on. The item of Taxes will also show a deficiency, but neither of these afford any indication of the prosperity or adversity of the nation. The *increase* in the other items referred to are substantial evidence that there are appearances of increased prosperity, and that they do not deceive. It is as real as it has been continuous.

The Board of Trade returns for the month show an increase of £602,432 in the declared value of our exportations, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, and a nett increase on the eight months of £3,306,416. This increase in the first item, while it has been pretty fairly distributed over every branch of industry is principally shown in cotton manufactures, the difference in favour of August — September, 1851, amounting to £248,584, nearly a quarter of a million sterling. Cotton, Yarn, Haberdashery, Metals, Fish, Woollen, Linen, and Silk manufactures absorb nearly the whole of the remaining increase, and show that the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire are the principal gainers by this demand for English goods. The Tables of Importation singularly enough show very little increase; nearly all the items, with the exceptions of bread-stuffs, butter, cheese, tea, and tobacco, exhibiting a downward tendency, so that having sold more than we have bought, there is a clear gain in our favour on the quarter's business.

With the exception of the traffic returns, there is very little worth noticing in connexion with the Railway Market this week. These denote an increase (really everything is increasing!) of £41,021 over the week's receipts of last year; of which the London and North Western Railway has taken £11,000; the South Western, £5,000; the Great Western, £8,000; the South Eastern, £4,000; the Brighton, £3,000, and the Great Northern, £5,000—these six lines taking £36,000 of the whole increase. The unfortunate Eastern Counties, the seventh great trunk line, is this week *minus*. The increase in the London and North Western receipts since Midsummer, is £169,506, or 26 per cent. over the return at the corresponding period last year. As a consequence of these augmented receipts, the quotations of the principal lines are now beginning to advance. We noticed last week a very general rise, and this week it has been continued. The following are the present prices, and a reference to the list in our last, will show that there is hardly an exception to the general improvement:—Aberdeen, 10½ ⅝; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 4½; Bristol and Exeter, 79½; Caledonian, 12⅝; Chester and Holyhead, 19½ 20¼; Eastern Counties, 6¼ ⅜; Great Northern, 16¾ ⅞; Great Western, 84½ 5; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 57¼ 7½ ¼ ⅛; London and Blackwall, 7⅛; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 94½ 5; London and North Western, 118 17½; Ditto, New Quarters, 25¼; London and South Western, 84½ ¾ 5; Midland, 48¼ ½ 8¾ ⅞ 9; North British, 6½; North Stafford, 9⅜ ½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 15⅜; South Eastern, 20 19¾ 20; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19½ 19⅝; York and North Midland, 20⅝ ½; Boulogne and Amiens, 10⅝; Namur and Liege, 6⅛ ⅞; Rouen and Havre, 8¼ ⅞.

The Corn and Provincial Markets continue very firm. The only branch of business showing a serious decline is in articles of produce.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

British.	Price.	Foreign.	Price.
Consols	96½	Brazil	86½
Do. Account	97	Equador	3½
3 per Cent. Reduced	97½	Dutch 4 per cent	90⅜
3½ New	98⅞	French 3 per cent.	91½
Long Annuities	7 7-16	Granada	16
Bank Stock	216½	Mexican 5pr.ct.new	27⅜
India Stock	262	Portuguese	33
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	101½
June	46 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.	21⅜
India Bonds	51 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.	37⅜
		Ditto Passive	5⅛

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Oct. 3.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 27th day of September, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	28,356,340	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	14,322,965
		Silver Bullion	33,375
	£28,356,340		£28,356,340

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	13,464,216
Rest	3,600,627	Other Securities	14,247,837
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	9,886,439	Notes	9,178,685
Other Deposits	8,229,829	Gold and Silver Coin	597,060
Seven-day and other Bills	1,217,903		
	£37,487,798		£37,487,798

Dated the 2nd day of October, 1851.

M. Marshall, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

Crankshaw, William, Colne, cotton spinner, October 13, November 3: solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson, Saunders, and Atkinson, Manchester.

Green, William, jun., Higher Tranmere, Cheshire, brewer, October 17, November 7: solicitor, Mr. Greatley, Liverpool.

Harris, Thomas Mannerling, Liverpool, shipowner, October 17, November 7: solicitor, Mr. Pemberton, Liverpool.

Hayes, Isaac, St. John's-lane, Clerkenwell, stereotype founder, October 15, November 13: solicitors, Messrs. Nicholson and Parker, Lime-street, Leadenhall-street.

Hodges, John, Bristol, carpenter, October 15, November 12: solicitor, Mr. Brittan, Bristol.

Lewin, Henry, Wellinborough, linen draper, October 13, November 10: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

Oram, William Henry, and Heard, William, Noble-street, traders, October 10, November 13: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

Plaister, William and Mary, Wickwar and Bristol, cheese factors, October 14, November 13: solicitor, Mr. Trenfield, Chipping Sodbury.

Stevenson, James, Liverpool, merchant, October 13, November 4: solicitors, Mr. Sydney, Finsbury-circus; and Mr. Snowball, Liverpool.

Welch, Noah, Sedgley, Staffordshire, iron manufacturer, October 14, November 4: solicitors, Mr. Brown, Bilston; and Mr. James, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Gunn, D., Wick, grocer, October 10 and 31.

Anderson, W., Dundee, nurseryman, October 8, November 5.

Tuesday, Oct. 7.

BANKRUPTS.

Allan, John, Carmarthen, tea dealer, October 22, and November 19: solicitor, Mr. Bevan, Bristol.

Bray, Thomas, Haseley, Warwickshire, miller, October 21, and November 12: solicitor, Mr. Bridges, Birmingham.

Cox, William, Smethwick, Staffordshire, October 18, and November 12: solicitor, Mr. James, Birmingham.

Hartridge, William, Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent, draper, October 13, and November 20: solicitor, Mr. Jones, Size-lane.

Housman, William, Brighton, money scrivener, October 21, and November 13: solicitors, Messrs. Sowton, Great James-street, Bedford-row; and Evershed, Brighton, and Kennett, Brighton.

Meane, Jacob, and Meane, William, Brighton, brewers, October 17, and November 13: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

Whatford, William Starr, Brighton, dentist, October 17, and November 21: solicitors, Messrs. Sowton, Great James-street, Bedford-row, and Kennett, Brighton.

Whitehead, John, and Cottam, Richard, Blackburn, Lancashire, machine makers, October 17, and November 7: solicitor, Mr. Makinson, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Faulds, John, Renfrew, coalmaster, October 11, and November 8.

Fraser, Margaret, Inverness, lodging-house-keeper, October 11, and November.

Gilbert, James, Edinburgh, spirit dealer, October 16, and November 12.

M'Farlane, John, Glasgow, horse dealer, October 13, and November 8.

Nicolson, Donald, Bayherivay, Island of Barra, druggist, October 17, and November 14.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, Monday, October 6.

We had a better sale for English Wheat this morning, at an advance of fully 1s. per qr. upon last Monday's prices, and the number of samples offering from the neighbouring counties was small. Foreign Wheat was generally held for more money, but at last week's quotations there was a fair sale in retail. With a large arrival of Flour from France and the United States, fresh qualities were not cheaper. Fine new malting Barley fully as dear, whilst grinding and distilling samples barely obtained our previous quotations. Beans and Peas firm, and few offering. The arrivals of Oats, though not large, were sufficient for the demand; old Corn selling slowly at last Monday's prices, and new the turn cheaper. Linseed Cakes unaltered. Floating cargoes of Polish Odessa Wheat in demand for the continent, and

held higher, 30s. 6d. per qr., including freight to a foreign port, having been made.

British.	s.	s.	Foreign.	s.	s.
Wheat—			Wheat—		
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	37	to 38	Dantzig	37	to 44
Ditto White.....	40	.. 44	Anhalt and Marks..	34	.. 36
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red ...	36	.. 37	Ditto White	38	.. 40
Northumber. and Scotch, White..	35	.. 36	Pomeranian red ...	36	.. 38
Ditto, Red.....	34	.. 36	Rostock	38	.. 45
Devon, and Somerset., Red	—	.. —	Danish and Friesland	33	.. 34
Ditto White	—	.. —	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga ..	28	.. 31
Rye	26	.. 27	Polish Odessa	35	.. 34
Barley	27	.. 31	Marianopoli & Berdianski	30	.. 33
Scotch.....	30	.. 27	Taganreg	32	.. 30
Angus	—	.. —	Brabant and French	32	.. 34
Malt, Ordinary	—	.. —	Ditto White	38	.. 40
Pale	47	.. 51	Salonica	30	.. 32
Peas, Grey	26	.. 28	Egyptian.....	24	.. 26
Maple	28	.. 30	Rye	24	.. 26
White	23	.. 25	Barley—		
Boilers	27	.. 28	Wismar & Rostock.	21	.. 22
Beans, Large	24	.. 26	Danish	20	.. 23
Ticks.....	25	.. 26	Saal	21	.. 22
Harrow	26	.. 27	East Friesland	20	.. 21
Pigeon	26	.. 29	Egyptian.....	17	.. 18
Oats—			Danubé	17	.. 18
Linc. & York. feed	19	.. 19	Peas, White	23	.. 24
Do. Poland & Pot.	19	.. 21	Boilers	25	.. 26
Berwick & Scotch.	20	.. 21	Beans, Horse.....	23	.. 25
Scotch feed	18	.. 19	Pigeon.....	26	.. 28
Irish feed and black	16	.. 17	Egyptian.....	22	.. 23
Ditto Potato	19	.. 20	Oats—		
Linseed, sowing....	50	.. 54	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk.	15	.. 17
Rapeseed, Essex, new.....	£20 to £22 per last		Do. thick and brew	19	.. 21
Carraway Seed, Essex, new ..	26s. to 30s. per cwt.		Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish	19	.. 20
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton			Flour—		
Linseed, £9 10s. to £10 0s. per 1,000			U. S., per 196 lbs...	15	.. 21
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.			Hamburg	19	.. 20
Ship	26	.. 28	Dantzig and Stettin	19	.. 20
Town	35	.. 37	French, per 280 lbs.	23	.. 27

Weekly average for sep. 27.			Aggregate average of the six weeks.		
Wheat	38s.	7d.	Wheat	38s.	6d.
Barley	25	0	Barley.....	25	11
Oats	18	0	Oats.....	19	9
Rye	25	4	Rye	20	1
Beans	28	8	Beans.....	29	8
Peas	27	0	Peas.....	26	10

BUTCHER'S MEAT, Smithfield, Monday, October 6.

To-day's market was again heavily supplied with both English and Foreign Beasts, but their general quality was by no means first-rate. The primest breeds were in moderate request at prices equal to those obtained on Monday last; viz., 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per 8lbs. Otherwise, the Beef trade ruled heavy at barely late rates, and a total clearance was with difficulty effected. Notwithstanding that there was a considerable falling off in the supply of Sheep, the demand for that description of stock, owing to the large arrivals of meat up to Newgate and Leadenhall, and the prevailing damp weather, was in a very inactive state, at barely last week's currency, the extreme value of the best old Downs being 4s. per 8lbs. Calves—the supply of which was seasonably large—met a dull inquiry, but we have no change to notice in their value. Prime small Pigs sold at an advance of 2d. per 8lbs. Large Pork was neglected.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef.....	2s.	2d. to 3s.	4d.	Veal.....2s.	6d. to 2s.	6d.
Mutton.....	2	8 .. 4	0	Pork.....2	4 .. 3	8

Head of Cattle at Smithfield.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday....	1,070	3,600	210	370
Monday ..	5,051	27,090	185	550

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Monday, Oct. 6.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s.	0d. to 2s.	2d.	Inf. Mutton	2s.	6d. to 2s. 8d.
Middling do	2	4 .. 2	6	Mid. ditto ..	2	10 . 3 4
Prime large	2	8 .. 2	10	Prime ditto	3	6 .. 3 10
Prime small	3	0 .. 3	2	Veal.....	2	6 .. 3 6
Large Pork	2	6 .. 3	4	Small Pork..	3	6 .. 3 8

PROVISIONS, London, Monday.—Since our last there has been no animation in our markets. Of Irish Butter we have had plentiful supplies; the dealings in all kinds moderate; prices 1s. to 2s. per cwt. cheaper. Foreign not in active request, stationary in value. Bacon sold slowly. Irish and Hambro' were each 1s. to 2s. per cwt. lower. In Hams and Lard no change worth notice.

English Butter Market, October 6.—Since our last the trade has ruled steady, and prices are fully supported.

Dorset, fine weekly	88s. to 90s. per. cwt.
Ditto, middling	74s. to 80s. "
Fresh	9s. to 11s. doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 6½d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 5½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HAY MARKETS, Saturday, Oct. 4.

At per load of 36 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay ..	56s. to 71s.	58s. to 80s.	55s. to 78s.
Clover Hay	70s. 90s.	70s. 88s.	70s. 90s.
Straw.....	23s. 28s.	21s. 29s.	21s. 28s.

SEEDS, London, Monday, October 8.

The transactions in seeds were unimportant, and we have no change to notice in prices. New Tares were not quite so pressingly offered as of late.

British Seeds.

Linseed (per qr.).....sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 52s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 2lbs. each).....£8 10s. to £10 0s.
Cow Grass [nominal] ..... £— to £—
Trefoil (per cwt.) ..... 16s. to 21s.
Rapeseed, (per last) .... new £21 to £22.....old £— to £—
Ditto Cake (per ton) ..... £4 0s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white....7s. 0d. to 8s.; brown, 7s. to 12s.
Coriander (per cwt.) .....16s. to 24s.
Canary (per quarter) new.....42s. to 43s. fine 44s. to 45s
Tares, Winter, per bush.....4s. 0d. to 4s. 3d.; Spring, nominal
Carraway (per cwt.) ..... new, 31s. to 33s.; fine, 34s.
Turnip, white (per bush.) —s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Cloverseed..... red, 40s. to 48s.; fine, 50s. to 55s.

Foreign Seeds, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....35s. to 50s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....35s. to 45s.
Linseed (per qr.).....Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 50s.
Linseed Cake (per ton) ..... £6 0s. to £7 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton)..... £4 0s. to £4 10s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.), 32s. to 33s.; Do. Dutch, 34s. to 36s.
Tares (per qr.) ..... small 22s. to 25s.; large, 30s. to 33s.

HOPS, Borough, Monday, October 6.—The transactions in our market are to a very moderate extent, and, where sales are pressed, lower prices are submitted to for inferior descriptions. We annex the current quotations.

Weald of Kents	130s. to 147s.
Sussex Pockets	110s. to 126s.

TALLOW, Monday, October 6.

Although the Russian houses are about to ship from 35,000 to 40,000 casks on their own account, and which, it is stated, will be held for higher prices, our market is very inactive, and the quotations are quite 2d. per cwt. lower than on Monday last. To-day, P.Y.C. is quoted at 38s. 9d. to 39s. 0d. for new, and 38s. 3d. to 38s. 6d. for old. Town Tallow 38s. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat 2s. 3d. per 8lbs. Last week, the delivery amounted to 9,019, and the imports 7,809, casks.

Particulars of Tallow.

	1847.	1848	1849	1850	1851.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day ...	11,459	20,131	41,960	36,718	34,933
Price of Y. C..	46s. 6d. to —s. 0d.	45s. 0d. to 46s. 0d.	36s. 9d. to 37s. 0d.	38s. 9d. to 39s. 0d.	38s. 9d. to 39s. 0d new
Delivery last week	2,841	2,313	2,492	2,004	2,019
Do. from 1st June	97,738	32,668	23,355	29,302	28,952
Arrived last week	857	4,055	5,315	5,782	7,809
Do. from 1st June	31,141	45,742	41,742	49,896	27,359
Price of Town ...	50s. 0d.	47s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	41s. 0d.	41s. 0d.

METALS, London, Oct. 3.

English Iron. a	per ton. £ s. d.		Foreign Steel. e	£ s. d.	
Bar, bolt, and square, London.....	5 5 0	5 17 6	Swedish keg ..	14 0 0	15 10 0
Nail rods	6 0 0	6 2 6	Ditto faggot	15 0 0	15 0 0
Hoops	7 0 0	7 5 0	English Copper. d		
Sheets, singles..	7 12 6	7 17 6	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts..... per lb.	0 0	9½
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport ..	4 7 6	4 10 0	Tough cake, per ton..	84 0	0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 0 0—3 5 0			Tile	83 0	0
Do. Anthracite.....	3 10	0	Old copper, s, per lb..	0 0	8½
Pig, in Wales..	3 0	0	Foreign Copper. f		
Do. do. forge ..	2 5	2 10 0	South American, in bond 77	0 87	0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash.....	1 19 6	—2 0 6	English Lead. g		
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport..	3 10	0	Pig..per ton.....	17	0 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. ..	4 10	0	Sheet	18	10 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow	2 15	0	Red lead	19	0 0
Do. in Wales ..	3 10	3 15 0	White ditto.....94	0	0
Staffordshire bars, at the works.....	5 5	0	Patent shot 20	0	0
Pigs, in Staffordshire	5 5	0	Foreign Lead. h		
Rails.....4	15 0	5 10 0	Spanish, in bond	17 0 0	17 0 0
Chairs	4 0	0	English Tin. i		
Foreign Iron b			Block, per cwt.	4 4	0
Swedish	11 10	0	Bar	4 5	0
CCND	17 10	0	Refined.....	4 10	0
P8I	0 0	0	Foreign Tin. k		
Gourieff	0 0	0	Banca	4 2 0	4 0 0
Archangel	5 10	0	Straits	3 19	0
			Tin Plates. l		
			IC Coke, per box, ...	1 4	0
			IC Charcoal	1 8	6
			IX ditto	1 14	6
			Spelter. m		
			Plates, warehoused, per ton	14 5	0
			Do. to arrive	14 5	0
			Zinc. n		
			English sheet, per ton	21 0	0
			Quicksilver, o per lb.	0 3	6

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent., dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.

WOOL, City, Monday.—The public sales commence towards the close of this week; and, judging from the firm appearance of the market at present, are expected to go off well. The imports into London last week were large, comprising 370 bales from Algoa Bay, 615 from Moreton Bay, 1,226 from Sydney, 378 from Leghorn, 293 from Swan River, 380 from Cape Blanco, and various smaller parcels from Belgium, Jaffa, Portugal, St. Helena, and Jamaica.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 32s. 0d. to —s.0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 3s. 0d. to —s.; foreign, 35s.0d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £38; Spanish, £36 10s.; Sperm £85 to £—, bagged £84; South Sea, £30 to £33 0s.; Seal, pale, £34 10s. to £—0s.; do. coloured, £29; Cod, £36 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £29. 6s.

COAL MARKET, Monday, October 6.

Neither best nor second Coal at market. Holywell Main, 16s. 6d.; West Hartley, 16s. 6d.; North Percy Hartley, 15s.; South Hartlepool's, —s. 0d.; Hetton's, —s. 0d.; Stewart's, —s. 0d.; Tees, —s. 0d.; Haswell, —s. 0d.; Lambton's, —s. 0d.; Braddyll's, —s. 0d.; Kelloe's, —s. 0d.; Wylam's, —s. 0d.; Eden, —s. 0d.; Whitworth's —s. 0d.; Exon, —s. 6d.; Richmond's, —s. 0d.; Adelaide's —s. 6d.; R. Hetton's, —s. 0d.; B. Hetton's, —s. 0d.; Durham, —s. 0d.; Heugh Hall, —s. 0d.; Cassop's, —s. 0d.; Beeper's, —s.; Brown's Deanery, —s. 0d.; Belmont's, —s. 0d.

Fresh arrivals, 3; left from last day, 2: total, —.

COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

Sugar.—We have again to report a dull opening of the market for the week, and prices have scarcely been supported. Although the importers have bought in largely, 750 hhds. West India sold, including about 150 in public sale; 2,000 bags out of 3,700 bags of Bengal sold in public sale; and 80 casks out of 350 casks of Porto Rico. A cargo of Bahia sold afloat at 16s. 6d. and 19s. 3d. Refined market dull at last week's prices. Grocery lumps at 44s. to 49s.

Coffee.—800 bags good ordinary native Ceylon, sold chiefly in public sale, at 40s. 6d., which was a full price; and also 180 casks of plantation Ceylon. 900 bags of Costa Rico sold freely in public sale at full prices, 43s. to 59s. 6d.

Tea.—The market remains steady.

Rice.—This article continues to have confidence. 3,000 bags Bengal sold in public sale, at 9s. to 10s. 6d., which established an advance of 3d. on last Friday's public sale.

Pimento.—The public sale of 500 bags went off freely, at a shade advance, 5 to 5¼ per lb.

Cochineal.—A small public sale went off heavily, at 1d. decline. Silver, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 3d.; black, 3s. 6d. to 4s.

Cotton.—No sales reported.

Tallow continues dull, at yesterday's prices.

Indigo.—The quarterly sales commenced to-day, and went off better than was anticipated. 21,400 chests originally declared, of which 4,850 were subsequently withdrawn. To-day, 1,150 chests passed auction, of which 400 were withdrawn; in all 600 chests sold. Good and fine shipping qualities sold at July prices; and fine Kurpahs, being scarce, sold at an advance of 3d.; but all ordinary and low qualities sold at par to 3d. discount.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!

DR. BARKER still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, the great success of which for many years past renders any further comment unnecessary. It is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, and is applicable to every variety of single and double Rupture, however bad or long standing, in male or female of any age.

The remedy, with full instructions for use, &c., will be sent, post free, to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of 7s. in postage stamps, or Post-office order, by Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London, where he may be consulted daily from 10 till 1, mornings, and 5 till 8, evenings (Sundays excepted).

Post-office orders to be made payable at the Battle-bridge Post Office. A great number of testimonials and trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy.

DEAFNESS, SINGING NOISES in the HEAD and EARS, EFFECTUALLY CURED.—Dr. Barker's remedy permanently restores hearing in all cases, in infancy or old age, however bad or long-standing, even where the faculty has pronounced it incurable. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and ears resulting from deafness or nervousness, and enables all sufferers, however bad, to hear the ticking of a watch in a few days. The remedy, which is easy in application, will be sent free on receipt of 7s. in postage-stamps, or Post-office order, by Dr. ALFRED BARKER, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. Consultations daily from Ten till One, and Five till Eight (Sundays excepted). A cure in every case is guaranteed.

"Your remedy entirely cured my deafness after all other means had failed."—Rev. H. Smith.

"It quite cured the distracting noises in my head."—Mrs. Eames.

"I had been deaf eleven years, and can now hear perfectly."—Dr. A. James.

BEAUTIFUL AND LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c., can only be obtained by the use of MISS DEAN'S CRINILENE, which has a world-wide celebrity and immense sale. It is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, Eyebrows, &c., in three or four weeks, with the utmost certainty: and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, &c. &c. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled, never having failed. One trial only is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegantly-scented preparation, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent (post free) on receipt of Twenty-four Postage Stamps, by Miss DEAN, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. At home daily from Ten till One.

For children it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

Persons are cautioned against imitations of this preparation under French and other ridiculous names, by persons envious of its success.

Authentic Testimonials.

"I constantly use your Crinilene for my children. It restored my hair perfectly."—Mrs. Long, Hitchin, Herts.

"I have now to complain of the trouble of shaving; thanks to your Crinilene."—Mr. Gray, Eaton-square, Chelsea.

Professor Ure, on analysing the Crinilene, says:—"It is perfectly free from any injurious colouring or other matter, and the best stimulant for the hair I have met with. The scent is delicate and very persistent."

CURE YOUR CORNS AND BUNIONS!

Those who wish to walk with perfect ease will find Miss DEAN'S ABSORBENT the only radical Cure for Corns and Bunions. It is guaranteed to cure them in three days, without cutting or pain. One trial is earnestly solicited by all suffering from such tormentors.

Sent post-free, on receipt of 14 postage stamps, by Miss Dean, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

DR. GUTHREY, Physician to the Metropolitan Hospital for Deafness and Rupture, still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, which has never failed in effecting a perfect cure. It is applicable to every variety of Single and Double Rupture, in male or female, of any age, however bad or long standing; is easy and painless in application, causing no inconvenience or confinement, &c.; and will be sent, free by post, to any part of the Kingdom, on receipt of seven shillings in postage stamps; or, by post-office order, payable at the Gray's-inn-road Office.

Address.—Henry Guthrey, M.D., 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

A great number of old trusses and testimonials have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy, which may be seen by any sufferer.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, EARS, &c.—"The most important discovery of the year in medical science, is the new remedy for deafness, &c., introduced by Dr. Guthrey."—Medical Review for the year 1850.

Dr. Guthrey's remedy for deafness, &c., permanently restores hearing, enabling the patient in a few days to hear the ticking of a watch, even in cases where the deafness has existed for many years, from any cause whatever, and has been successful in hundreds of cases where instruments and surgical assistance have failed in giving relief. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and ears, and by its occasional use will prevent deafness occurring again at any future period.

The remedy, which is simple in application, will be sent free by post, with full instructions, on receipt of 7s. in postage stamps, or by post-office order, addressed to Dr. Guthrey, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES

And instant relief and a rapid cure of

ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, and all disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most wonderful cures of Asthma and Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are everywhere performed by this extraordinary remedy.

CURES OF ASTHMA, COUGHS, &c., IN PRESTON.

Extract of a letter from Mr. H. Armstrong, Chemist, Church-street, Preston.

Gentlemen,—I can safely say that I have numbers of cases, of cures of asthmas and coughs by the Pulmonic Wafers. Even children of two or three years of age I have seen them given to, and they have been cured by them. Of elderly people numbers have obtained the greatest benefit from them; many with the first or second box. To the greatest invalid I can recommend them with confidence, having seen the almost magical effects produced by them on coughs, colds, hoarseness, and difficulty of breathing. Indeed, gentlemen, the country little knows the beneficial effects that are to be derived from them, or no one with the slightest or most inveterate disease of the lungs would be without them. I can with much confidence recommend them, having seen so many hundred cases in which they have never failed.

One most intimate friend, who was for years troubled with an asthma, the oppression at his chest, wheezing, and difficulty of breathing was so great that you might have heard him breathe three or four yards off. After he had taken two boxes, he could get up and dress without coughing, and his breathing was perfectly free. On getting another box from me, he said, "they are, indeed, a wonderful medicine."

HENRY ARMSTRONG.

ANOTHER RAPID CURE OF COUGH IN LYNN.

From Mr. W. Harrison, Coronation-square.

Sir,—I was troubled with a severe cough for two or three years, which nothing relieved; but by taking one 2s. 9d. box of Locock's Wafers I have entirely lost it; I shall recommend them to all I know, for they cannot be too highly praised.

W. HARRISON.

THE PEAK CHALYBEATE SALTS of Dr. WILLIAM HOPE, concentrating the virtues of all the most celebrated Mineral Springs, have hitherto been prepared exclusively for the Medical Profession, and are regularly prescribed by upwards of 800 physicians, and administered by above 3,000 medical men, by whom it is asserted to be the most rational, philosophical, and scientific preparation ever dispensed for Indigestion, Bilious Diseases, Consumption, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Intestines, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, General Faintness and Sinking, Nervousness, Hysteric Disorders, Epilepsy, Ophthalmia, Bronchitis, Influenza, Diseases of the Kidneys and Internal Organs.

An EMINENT PHYSICIAN in the South of London, who has employed the above Preparation since its first introduction, thus writes:—"I have prescribed it in a very considerable number of cases, and can truly assert, that it exceeds in efficacy the generality of Chalybeate remedies. The bowels, by its use, are kept open, the appetite improves, and the blood rapidly turns to its normal condition. I have ascertained its value statistically, and by careful experience, without reference to its peculiar Chemical composition or Atomic proportion. It is a most valuable Preparation, and I have recommended one of our Colonial Bishops, a friend of mine, to take out a good supply for the use of his family and friends."

Recommendations have been likewise received from Drs. Thomas, Allerdyse, Newel, Coley, and Cannon, Cheltenham; Dr. Mayo, London; Dr. Booth, Birmingham; Dr. Varlike, Malvern; Drs. Murray and Travis, Scarbro'; and a considerable number of Surgeons and Chemists in all parts of the country.

Every family and medicine chest should be provided with this remedy; to the Emigrant, Missionary, and Colonial Resident it is invaluable.

Sold in bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Wholesale by Barclay and Son; Sanger, Hannay, and Co.; and at the Warehouse, Brunswick-street, Stamford-street, London; and Retail by every patent medicine vendor in town and country.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.—Dr. DE LA MOTTE'S nutritive, health-restoring, AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the Sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach), most invalids require for breakfast any evening repast to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may, in a great measure, be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended.

Sold in pound packets, price 4s., by the PATENTEE, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, London; also by appointed agents, Chemists, and others.

N.B. For a list of agents, see Bradshaw' Guide. 6d.

THE present Proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large) in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the Receipts, Titles, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS: a sure Cure

for Scurvy, Bad Legs, and all Impurities of the Blood. "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous."

This medicine is generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the roseate hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following letter must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of those drops.

This important letter is sent to Mr. Halse by Mr. Matthew, a highly respectable farmer, of the parish of Brent, Devon:—

"Brent, March 1st, 1842.

"Dear Sir,—I consider it a duty incumbent on me to state to the public the invaluable properties of your Scorbutic Drops. I may truly say, that I never could have believed such a powerful anti-scorbutic medicine to be in the possession of any one, had I not experienced its wonderful effects. Why is it that so many families are troubled with scorbutic eruptions, when such a purifier of the blood, as your medicine decidedly is, is within the reach of almost everyone? The answer is evident—because you have not given it that publicity which it is your duty to do; and this is my principal reason for now writing to you, that you may make the particulars of the case public. Your modesty, Sir, ought not to overcome your duty to your fellow-creatures; therefore I trust, for the benefit of mankind, that you will give this letter as much publicity as possible. You remember, when I first applied to you, that I was almost out of hopes of receiving any benefit for my poor suffering child, for I believe that I informed you that I had been trying all but everything in order to give my child some ease, but day by day she continued to get worse, until at length all strength left her, and she was no longer able to walk; her body and head were covered all over with scorbutic eruptions; her appetite had vanished; the eruptions would itch in such a dreadful manner that she would roll herself in agonies on the ground; and she could get no sleep whatever by night. Immediately you saw her, you told me you were certain your Scorbutic Drops would cure her. I paid but little attention to your statement, as I had tried so many things in vain; but hearing of some wonderful cures made by you, I was determined to give your drops a trial; and, fortunately for me, I did so. Before she had taken one bottle of them all the itching ceased, her appetite returned, and she enjoyed sound and refreshing sleep. By the time she had taken the second bottle, her skin was as fair as any person's, the use of her limbs was restored to her; and, I thank God, her health is now as good or better than it ever was.

"Why, Sir, do you not make the case of Thomas Rolins public? I repeat, it is your duty to do so. When he first commenced taking your drops, he had not a sound inch of flesh in him; his body was literally covered with large running wounds; and a celebrated physician of Plymouth, who examined him, said, 'he never saw a man in such a condition in all his life.' I have lately seen him, and he informs me that he has but one wound left, which is less than the size of half a crown, and which is healing fast. He certainly looks like another man altogether. He told me that your Family Pills quickly restored his digestive powers, and gave him good refreshing rest at night. He would have been a dead man by this time if you had not taken him in hand. Sincerely wishing you every success, allow me to remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

"WILLIAM MATTHEWS."

"Holt, near Wimbourne, May 21, 1845.

"To the Proprietor of Halse's Scorbutic Drops."

"Sir,—It is due to you to state the astonishing cure your valuable medicine has caused to my wife. About five years since an eruption appeared in various parts of the body; she applied to various medical gentlemen without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and latterly to a very frightful extent, her body being covered with painful, itching, unsightly scabs. About six months since I providentially saw the advertisement of Halse's Scorbutic Drops, in the *Salisbury Journal*. I determined that my wife should give your medicine a trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your Drops of Mr. Wheaton, your agent at Ringwood, and I have not words to express my opinion of the medicine, but in the course of a fortnight she was perfectly cured, having taken two bottles of the Drops and one box of Pills. Six months have now elapsed, and she has had no return of the complaint.

"A neighbour of mine, Mr. John Sheers, yeoman, of Holt, has a child eighteen months of age, which, since it had been four months old, had its head and face completely covered with scabs, causing itself and mother many sleepless nights. Now, as I was a witness of the truly wonderful effects of your incomparable medicine in my wife's case, I recommended it to my neighbour, and, after some persuasion, he purchased a bottle. He gave it to his child. The effect was miraculous, for in less than three weeks the child was perfectly cured. Truly, Halse's Scorbutic Drops is a wonderful medicine, and I am convinced that no one would be afflicted with the Scurvy if they knew its value.

"I have recommended those Drops to many others in my neighbourhood; a statement of their cases, if you wish, I will forward another time. With the greatest respect,

"I remain, your obedient and obliged servant,

"STEPHEN CULL."

Halse's Scorbutic Drops are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s.

Wholesale and Retail London Agents:—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street,

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HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

For the other letters on Medical Galvanism, Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. Halse for his pamphlet. (See below.)

Letter I.

PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.—GALVANISM has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent; but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanised without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public that I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret; and, by all I hear, a pretty mess they make of their secret. Now, all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of paralysis, particularly in recent cases. This success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanised by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus, and, as may reasonably be expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country, having heard of my great success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this. In the meantime, I now state that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegic, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralysed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now, Galvanism has been proved by the most eminent physiologists to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be to such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient, viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, but fair to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still, Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been, for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

Health is the greatest worldly blessing we can enjoy, and yet many invalids, for the sake of saving a few guineas, will purchase apparatuses which are entirely useless for medical purposes. Galvanism, they say, is Galvanism, no matter whether the price of the apparatus be much or little. They may as well say a fiddle is a fiddle, and that there is no difference in them. Surely no one of common sense who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try Galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying Galvanism? They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and found them useless.

I conclude by stating, that if Medical men employ Galvanism at all in their practice, they are bound, both in duty to themselves and to their patients to use the apparatus in its perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE.

22, Brunswick-square, London.

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are excessively fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms: One Guinea per week. The above pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. Halse is weekly in receipt of letters from invalids informing him that they have been imposed upon by parties who have Galvanic Apparatuses for sale, representing them as Halse's Galvanic Apparatuses, and which they have afterwards discovered were not his at all. The only way to prevent this imposition is to order the Apparatus direct from Mr. Halse himself,

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OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE, ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SARSAPARILLA.—In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound Sarsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with peparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest *American Chemists*, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of *American Physicians and Druggists*, universally approved and adopted by the *American* people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the *Great and Good American Remedy*. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment food of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD,

and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of *bile*, *acids*, and *alkalies*, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the *liver*, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the *lungs*, where it assuages *inflammation*, allays *irritation*, relieves *cough*, promotes *expectoration*, dissolves *tubercles*, and heals *ulcerations*. In like manner it acts on the *stomach* to neutralize *acidity*, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restore tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lympathetic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "*the Blood is the Life*." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbibes vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, marrow and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach—sinovial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and violent influence in a multitude of *cutaneous* diseases, as *salt rheum*, *scald head*, *erysipelas*, *white swellings*, *scarlet fever*, *measles*, *small pox*, *chicken* or *kine pox*, *superficial ulcers*, *boils*, *carbuncles*, *pruritus* or *itch*, *eruptions*, *blotches*, *excoriations*, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast. When thrown upon the *cords* and joints, *rheumatism* in all its forms are induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces *pain*, *heat*, *calculi*, *diabetes*, or *strangury*, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the *bladder*.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing *necrosis*, *i. e.*, decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the *Liver*, all forms of *hepatic* or *bilious* diseases are the unavoidable product. When to the *Lungs*, it produces *pneumonia*, *catarrh*, *asthma*, *tubercles*, *cough*, *expectoration*, and final *consumption*. When to the *stomach*, the effects are *inflammation*, *indigestion*, *sick headache*, *vomiting*, *loss of tone and appetite*, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the *Brain*, *spinal marrow*, or *nervous system*, it brings on *tic doloureux*, or neuralgia, *chorea*, or St. Vitus's dance, *hysteria*, *palsy*, *epilepsy*, *insanity*, *idiocy*, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the *Eyes*, *opthalmia*; to the *Ears*, *otorrhœa*; to the *Throat*, *bronchitis*, *croup*, &c. Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it *spoils*; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it *rots*; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of *cause* and *effect*, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their *antidotes*, and all diseases have their *remedies*, did we but know them.

Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine.

Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all *diseases of children*, as *measles*, *croup*, *hooping-cough*, *small*, *chicken*, *or kine-pox*; *mumps*, *quincy*, *worms*, *scarlet fever*, *colds*, *costiveness*, *and fevers of all kinds*,—and being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very

BEST SPRING MEDICINE

To cleanse the *blood*, *liver*, *stomach*, *kidneys*, *and skin*.

In FEMALE and NERVOUS DISEASES, this great remedy does marvels. Gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves weak stomach, and debilitated muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body.

In *coughs*, *colds*, *bronchitis*, *weak or tight chests*, *palpitation of the heart*, *and lung consumptions*, *the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla is without a rival*. It has done, and will do, what no other remedy can.

POMEROY, ANDREWS, & Co., Sole Proprietors,
GRAND IMPERIAL WAREHOUSE, 373, STRAND,
LONDON (adjoining Exeter-hall).

Caution.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend is now over 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *Author* and *Discoverer* of the "GENUINE ORIGINAL TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."

To guard against deception in the purchase of this article, the *Portrait*, *Family Coat of Arms* (the emblem of the *Lion* and the *Eagle*), and the Signature of the Proprietors, will be found on every Lable; without these none is genuine.

PRICE.—Pints, 4s. Quarts, 7s. 6d.

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Aug. 29th, 1851. (By order), H. C. EIFFE, Secretary.

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	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Policies Issued in First 9 months of 1851	555	£111,274	1,303	£508,583
" " " 1850	446	74,656	1,059	496,843
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October 1, 1851.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER DRUGS.

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REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD,

a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure).

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For the benefit of our readers we place before them a synopsis of a few of 50,000 Testimonials received by Mr. Du Barry upon the invariable efficacy of his Revalenta Arabica Food.

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(Cure No. 75.)

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.

"I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health-restoring Food. STUART DE DECIES.

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(Cure No. 1,609.)

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.

"Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, Co. Cork,
"August 27th, 1849.

"Sirs,—I cannot speak too favourably of your Arabica Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avocations; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after previous exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symptoms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the Divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, Sirs, your obedient servant,

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

(Cure No. 77.)

"Louisa-terrace, Exmouth.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,

"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

(Cure No 461.)

"Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age.

"WM. HUNT, Barrister-at-law.

"King's College, Cambridge."

(Cure No. 180.)

"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, adigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. "W. R. REEVES.

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton."

(Cure No. 4,208.)

"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cram s spasms and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. "REV. JOHN W. FLAVELL.

"Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."

(Cure No. 49,832.)

"Ling, near Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct., 1850.

"Sir,—For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at liberty to make such use of this statement as you think will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me. "MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM."

(Cure No. 2,704.)

"I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's Health Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning.

"WALTER KEATING.

"2, Manning-place, Five Oaks, Jersey."

(Cure No. 3,906.)

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"THOMAS WOODHOUSE."

(Cure No. 7,843.)

"Nazing Vicarage, near Waltham Cross, Herts.

"Having read by accident an account of your Revalenta Arabica Food, I was determined to try if it would do me only half the good others said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well satisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly I commenced eating it three times a day. When I first read what other people said about your Food, I thought their letters must be puffs, but now I feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise. "ELIZABETH JACOBS."

(Cure No. 49,962.)

"Gateacre, near Liverpool, Oct. 21, 1850

"Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very great benefit I have derived from the use of your Arabica Food. For ten years dyspepsia and nervous irritability had rendered life a perfect burthen to me. The best medical advice, frequent bleeding and blistering, and an astonishing amount of drugs, produced not the slightest abatement on my sufferings; in fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I met with your invaluable Food, and now am happy to be enabled to add my testimony to the many you already possess. It has done for me all that medicine failed to effect, for I am enjoying a state of health such as I have been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a Farina, I am ever gratefully yours,

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